The St. Paul Daily Press.
SAINT PAUL, DECEMBER 30, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation nearly **Treble** *that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.*

DOUBLE SHEET

OUR SUPPLEMENT.

We are again obliged to print a supplement, in order to find room for a large amount of important matter, which has been crowded out of our columns by the pressure of advertisements. We printed on last Saturday twenty-seven columns of reading matter—to-day we print twenty five.

IMPORTANT RECONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS.

No one who appreciates the vital importance of the issues pending before Congress and the Country will fail to read the three highly important documents which we print in our supplement this morning—the two first being the speeches of Thaddeus Stevens and Henry J. Raymond in advocacy of their opposing theories of Reconstruction—and the third being very full extracts from the masterly report of Carl Schurz, touching the social and political condition and temper of the States to which these theories are applied.

We have already so fully discussed the opposing theories presented by Messrs. Stevens and Raymond respectively, that we need only refer to the speeches themselves in proof of the soundness of the views we have heretofore expressed. These gentlemen, in fact, travel by widely different roads to the same general conclusions of practical policy. Stevens desires certain irrevocable guarantees, among them the change of the basis of representation in Congress from population to voters—as conditions of restoration—but as a means of attaining them thinks it logically necessary to hold the lately rebel States in a condition of Territorial vassalage. Raymond would exact substantially the same guarantees as a condition of representation in Congress, but would restore to the States, or, rather, recognize as still subsisting in the States, the fullest powers of local self-government, while he would hold the freedmen under the protection of the military power of the United States until their civil rights were permanently secured. Our readers will recollect that Raymond's programme, in its general features is nearly like that proposed the other day by the PRESS.

It does not seem however to have occurred to Mr. Raymond that if the lately rebel States are still States subsisting indestructibly in the Union with all their rights and powers unimpaired that the Government would have no right or power to interfere for the protection of the freedmen—and thus nullify State laws as the President is constantly and properly doing. Nor would Congress or the President have a right, under his theory, to exact new political guarantees, as conditions of representation in Congress. These rights and powers the Government unquestionably has, but they are based wholly upon the theory so ably maintained by Mr. Stevens and others.

And we see no way in which the results aimed at by Mr. Raymond can be logically reached or how his methods can be logically justified, except upon the Stevens theory. But the country will care very little for the speculative theories on the one side or the other, so that the practical ends—of equal rights and justice to all—shall be irrevocably secured.

The report of Carl Schurz exhibits the necessity of the strongest and most imperative guarantees both for the loyalty of the whites and the protection of the freedmen, in so many aspects, sustained by evidence so overwhelming, that it ought to carry conviction even to the rebels themselves.

THE CHICAGO POST.

The Chicago *Evening Post*, of which, as already announced, Hon. David Blakely, of this State, has assumed the management, has been enlarged to an eight column paper, a proof that this journal is meeting with the popular favor which its merits deserve.

We regard the accession of Mr. Blakely to the management of the *Post* as a fortunate thing for the interests of Minnesota, which have sadly needed a champion in Chicago, and which could have no more able, more zealous or more competent advocate than our friend Blakely. We observe that the *Post*, like the *Tribune*, has already come out strong against the Monopoly. The *Post* is entitled to a wide circulation in Minnesota as well as the representative of Minnesota interests as for its merits as a newspaper.

MISSISSIPPI.

The President, through the Secretary of State, relieved Judge Sharkey of the trust of Provisional Governor of Mississippi, and recognized his duly elected successor in the person of Gov. Humphreys. The letters addressed to them are similar to those written to the Provisional Governors and Governors of other States, remitting to the constituted authorities chosen by the people the care and conduct of their proper affairs. Texas and Florida are the only two remaining States to be received.

THE Anoka *Union* says, "F. M. Stowell left for Massachusetts with his family, and that he designs making that State his future home."

—In Springfield, Illinois, on the 25th a party of forty or fifty soldiers belonging to the 3d regiment of U. S. Veteran Volunteers, being inflamed with liquor, broke open the calaboose and released one of their comrades who had been confined therein. Subsequently they created a row with citizens, in which brickbats were thrown in profusion, and about forty shots were fired. The ringleader of the soldiers, named Charley Perkins, was killed, and several persons sustained more or less injury. After the death of Perkins the soldiers dispersed. On the same day a gang of copperheads attacked a barber shop kept by a colored man, and did considerable damage.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME V. SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1865. NUMBER 299.

Historical Society

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

—An Indian who had been peddling bead work in Chicago for some time past, was killed on Tuesday night last, in a drunken row.

—Among the latest developments of the Fenian imbroglio is a pronunciamento by Stephens, the fugitive New Centre, pronouncing the O'Mahoney a "drag chain and a stumbling block."

—The Rochester *Democrat*, says the failure of Marshall of New York, who, through his agents, purchased a very large amount of apples in Western New York, last season, has ruined many of his agents in that region. One of them, before taking the agency for Marshall, was worth at least thirty thousand dollars. He loses every dollar of his property, and will then be largely involved. Many farmers who trusted the agents, lose the price of their entire crop.

—Governor Cox of Ohio has appointed as members of his staff, Brigadier General B. R. Cowan, Adjutant General; Colonel D. W. H. Day, Quartermaster General; Dr. McDermott, Surgeon General; William L. Coggeshall, late editor and publisher of the Ohio *State Journal*, Private Secretary.

—Jonathan Green of the 120th Illinois infantry, was murdered in St. Louis on the night of the 21st inst. by some persons as yet unknown. His skull was broken in by a long sharp instrument like a sword. Green had been sentenced to the Missouri State Penitentiary by a court martial, but having been pardoned by the President, was on his way to Springfield, Illinois.

—George Brown, at the next session of the Canadian Parliament, will urge the purchase of the Northwest Territory; but the proposition, it is believed, will not meet with success.

National Banks.

The following extract of a letter from the Treasurer of the United States contains an important decision relative to the "undivided profits" of national banks:

"TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, December 21, 1865.

* * * Under the provisions of the forty-first section of the national currency act I have deemed it my duty to require to be included among deposits subject to duty the undivided profits of a bank. It has been always clear to me that profits should pay a duty under this section. The question might be raised, Should they pay duty as deposits or as capital? It appearing to me that they were more in the nature of a deposit than of capital, I have directed that they be so classed. The duty on deposits and capital is fixed at the same rate; so that, it being decided that profits were to pay duty, the duty under either head would be the same in amount, with the exception following: A few banks may possibly own United States bonds in excess of their capital. In case profits were classed as capital, they would be entitled to deduct such bonds to a greater extent than they now do with profits classed as deposits. It is not probable, however, that there are many banks that would be the gainers by the different construction.

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue construes the law under which he acts to require him to obtain payment from all banks, national or State, of the taxes on dividend or surplus, and also to exact the license fees required by the same act. While it is true that the national currency act, in providing for the semi-annual duty, specifies that this duty shall be in lieu of all existing taxes, it so happens that this provision is not applicable to the internal revenue act, which became a law subsequent to the passage of the national currency act.

"While the examination given to the matter has made it evident that the item of surplus is now liable to pay tax or duty to an extent greater than I had supposed, it has also resulted in the conviction that no change in the present requirements could be made that would meet your views consistently with the construction given by each officer to the law under which he acts.

Mr. Spinner says, however, that in his opinion, the surplus of a bank, to the extent of 20 per cent. of the capital should, under certain circumstances, be exempt from all duty, and thinks it likely Congress will adopt a provision to that effect.

The Strong Divorce Case.

Of this "strange story" which is published in all the New York daily newspapers, the *Round Table* says, the horror lies:

In the abominable indifference to guilt and dishonor which crops out through all its foul course, as a characteristic, not only of the parties directly implicated in the central crime itself of the narrative, but of all, or almost all, those who surrounded them, who were affected by their conduct, and whose agency was required to make the loathsome thing as public as it has now at last become.

Looking upon the case from this aspect, must it not make the most reckless among us pause, and force the lightest of mind to ask himself whether some dark and evil change has not, indeed, been stealing over our social atmosphere of late years, sapping the virtue of our women and the honor of our men, turning our piety into a mask, and shaking down the bulwarks alike of private and public morals? Whence comes this change? are we asked; or how shall it be met and how arrested? These are questions which we do not propose or presume to answer. It is first necessary that the public conscience and the public mind should be aroused to recognize the change as a fact, and to feel it as a peril. There is no hope for the Pharisee till he has been brought to know himself for a hypocrite, and to shudder at the shame and the danger of his hypocrisy. It is the first thing that our loud-vaunting virtue should be made conscious of its hollowness, should be driven down into the dust, there to lay its hand upon its mouth and to cry, "God be merciful unto me a sinner."

The wretched persons concerned in this flagrant apocalypse of dishonor will speedily vanish from the public gaze, and for their own sakes, we trust be heard of no more. But wo unto us if the apocalypse itself shall, with them, be forgotten! Wo unto us if that shall be complacently carried to the account of individual imbecility and depravity which is painfully, awfully, and alarmingly the outcropping of a wide-spread social disease, and a morbid internal condition of the whole body of our time!

Another Earthquake in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.

The Overland Mail, with New York dates of the 30th of November, has arrived here.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Santa Clara last night.

The firm of Jackaboasky & Warmner failed to-day. Liabilities over $200,000.

Richmond News.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 29.

Richard Moven y, late Major of the 69th New York, died in the Post hospital last night. The body has been embalmed and is awaiting the orders of his friends.

Some sensation was caused in financial circles to-day by the publication in the *Times* of a list of broken national banks.

Death of Col. James Duncan.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.

James Duncan Graham, brother-in-law of Gen. Meade, and Col. of U. S. Engineers stationed here, died suddenly in this city last evening, of disease of the heart.

Disaster at Sea.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 29.

We have news here from Morehead City of the loss of the steamer Constitution, from Savannah for New York. There were 54 souls on board, and all were lost but 14 of the crew.

Hudson River Open.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 29.

The river here is filled with floating ice. The steamer Norwich went up this afternoon with colors flying, on her way to Rondout to lay up. Navigation to this place has not been open so late in a number of years.

Counterfeit Bank Notes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

Well executed five dollar bills, on the Central Bank of Brooklyn were put in circulation last night.

Banking House Robbed.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Dec. 29.

The banking house of Smith & Co. was broken open last night and robbed of about $30,000.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Rumor that Napoleon has Agreed to Withdraw from Mexico.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE MESSAGE

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS OF 1861.

Destructive Fires at La Crosse and other places.

LOSS OF STEAMERS AND FORTY LIVES.

Dispatch from Gov. Worth to Mr. Seward.

FROM EUROPE.

Comments of the English Press on the President's Message.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

The steamer Australasian from Liverpool 16th and Queenstown 17th, has arrived. Breadstuffs dull; provisions quiet and steady. The message of President Johnson has been favorably received, and is regarded as friendly. United States stocks improved after its reception.

It is stated that Spain has accepted the mediation of England in the Chilian affair.

The trial of Capt. McCafferty, the American Fenian, was progressing at Cork.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £448,214 during the week.

The Fenian special Commission adjourned its sitting at Doublin on the 13th, and commenced proceedings at Cork on the following day.

The trial of McCafferty, an American, late captain in a Confederate army, is progressing.

Strong military precautions are taken to maintain peace at Cork.

The Cork *Herald* alludes to the recent departure of skillful pilots for America as evidence of contemplated naval operations by the Fenians.

President Johnson's message is generally received with favor and is regarded as friendly.

The *Times* says that the passage which concerns England ought to be received in a friendly spirit.

The *Morning Post* says it evinces a desire to keep on good terms with those who they acknowledge to be their friends.

The *Telegraph* is very eulogistic, and says the document reflects the highest credit upon its author, and furnishes the world with satisfactory auguries of peace.

The London *Star* says Spain has accepted the mediation of England, and there is every reason to believe that Spain is prepared to abide England's propositions.

The Emperor of Austria opened the Hungarian Diet with a speech pointing out what was necessary for the Hungarians to do.

The London *Standard* says that though the President's message may not be all that could be wished, it is as moderate and satisfactory as could be reasonably expected, and that it should treat England with justice and anger was to be taken for granted.

Sir H. Storks, in addition to his functions as Governor of Jamaica, will be president of the commission of enquiry. The other members of the commission are not yet announced.

The trial in this city in which the plaintiff sought to recover his insurance on the laying of the Atlantic telegraph has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the total loss. Leave has been granted to move the case to the court above.

The cotton sales of the week were 30,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and 22,000 to exporters. The market closed quiet. The stock in port is 548,000 bales, including 127,000 American.

Cotton sales to-day 10,000 bales, the market closing firmer, but quotations are unchanged. The Manchester market is quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. J. M. Webb—Importation of Cattle Prohibited—Trial of Jeff. Davis—Bounties to Soldiers of 1861—New York Collectorship—Land Office Decision—Mexican Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

General J. Watson Webb, U. S. Minister to Brazil, has been confined to his room in this city for some time by illness. He is here on leave of absence, and the time he will return to Brazil is not known.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch contains the following:

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday in a circular, calls the attention of Custom officers and agents of the government in foreign countries to the late act passed by Congress to prevent the spread of foreign diseases among American cattle, and says that the importation not only of bovines but of sheep, goats, horses, mules and swine, is entirely prohibited. Custom officers, and foreign agents of the United States are requested to explain the objects of this act and regulations to all concerned in their vicinity.

Chief Justice Chase in conversation yesterday, remarked that whenever he found the case of the United States against Jefferson Davis, on the docket he should proceed to try it; but that under no circumstances will he try it in Virginia while the State is occupied by the military.

There seems to be entire unanimity among members of Congress in regard to the bill recently introduced, giving bounties to the volunteers of 1861, which will undoubtly be passed on the re-assembling of that body.

The *World's* Washington special says when Secretary McCulloch was in New York, the merchants and business men generally urged upon him the propriety of making the appointment of a Collector for New York at once. Since his return after conference with the President, it has been decided to postpone the matter for a few weeks. The Secretary has notified Mr. Van Dyke, Assistant Treasurer of New York, who is strongly supported for the collectorship, but could not dispose with his services as Assistant Treasurer. Senator Morgan, Raymond and others who recently endorsed him, are now casting about for another candidate. Letters are pouring in from the brokers and merchants of New York, in behalf of Mr. Smith, President of the Central National Bank; his chances are now believed to be best.

The retention of Congressman Price of Iowa, bank inspector for that State, is exciting some comment in consequence of being a clear and positive violation of law.

Mr. Price was interested in the Iowa State Bank, is now interested in one or more National Banks of Iowa, and is therefore claimed to be an unfit person to hold the responsible position of Inspector of a rival institution.

The General Land Office has decided that parties who make entries of public lands under the homestead law, may relinquish their claims to the United States, but not to a third party, neither are they allowed to make a second entry after such surrender, the privilege being exhausted in the first instance. A party not wishing to continue his residence upon, and cultivate a tract for the term of five years, may acquire a complete title by paying the price fixed by law, and proving actual settlement and cultivation to the date of payment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

Georgetown, following the example of Washington, opened the polls yesterday, to test the sense of the citizens on the subject of negro suffrage. Of over 1700 votes cast, only one was in favor of thus extending the franchise.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

The *Post's* Washington special says it is rumored that the French and United States governments have arrived at a definite understanding in relation to Mexican affairs; that the Emperor Napoleon has agreed to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, and that our Government engages to prevent any interference with the Archduke while he remains in that country by citizens of the United States, or other persons on American soil.

According to this arrangement, Maximilian is to be left to his Austrian body guard, and the Mexican people, to make such head as he can against the opposing forces of the patriots. It adds, these rumors are not authenticated, but there is a general belief in their truth.

The *Post's* special dispatch, dated Washington, Dec. 29, says the President is so well satisfied with the condition of the South and our foreign relations that he has determined upon a still further reduction of the army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

Attorney General Speed, in asking for an appropriation for contingent expenses, says the carpets and furniture of his office have been subjected to a largely increased amount of wear and tear from usage by the large number of applicants for pardon who from day to day frequent the office, so that much of the carpeting is tattered and worn into shreds, and new carpeting is needed now more than ever.

The National Sorghum Convention is now in session at the rooms of the department of agriculture, Wm. Clough, of Ohio, Chairman, and Prof. T. Glover, Secretary. Delegates are present from the Middle and many of the Western States. The convention has decided upon a definite classification of the different varieties of cane, which will be published, with accurate botanical and popular descriptions, and carefully executed engravings.

An order has been issued from the War Department revoking one heretofore issued on the same subject, providing that military division and department commanders will reduce the civilian employees in the several corps and staff departments of the army within their respective commands, to the lowest possible number at posts, stations and places where troops are on duty in sufficient numbers to furnish details to take the place of civilians without injuriously affecting the efficiency of the troops for the strictly military duty required of them. The civilians, except clerks, will be discharged, and extra duty men substituted for them. When civilians are retained preference will be given to persons who have been honorably discharged from the service—those being disabled by wounds being first preferred. All civilians who have not been in the military service will be discharged as fast as they can be replaced by those to whom preference is given in this order.

Department commanders will see that no unusual or unnecessary number are retained, and that every facility is given for efficiently guarding and protecting the public property.

Capt. M. H. Ellis, formerly of the 175th New York volunteers, was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court to-day.

Assistant Secretary Chandler left Washington this evening, to be absent several weeks.

The steamer De Soto, of the Gulf squadron, is expected to leave the navy yard to-morrow for the Gulf.

Gen. Schofield is abroad on a leave of absence, and is not known here to be in any way a representative of the Executive Department of this Government; hence his presence in Paris is not entitled to the political significance attributed to it by writers at that capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, has sent the following to the Secretary of State:

I have to-day entered upon my duties as civil Governor of the State, having been heretofore qualified before both branches of the general assembly. I desire, through you, to assure the President of my earnest desire to co-operate with him in all measures tending to the complete restoration of harmonious relations between North Carolina and the United States.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JONATHAN WORTH.

PROVIDENCE.

Cars, Buildings and Steamers Burned—Loss $1,500,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29.

A fire broke out in the Railroad Depot at Groton, at about 1 o'clock this morning, which destroyed the buildings and thirty long empty cars, and six loaded ones. The flames spread rapidly to the steamboat Commonwealth, just arrived from New York, which was heavily loaded with freight, and so grounded at the wharf that she could not be moved. She was burnt to the water's edge. Nothing was saved. The flames spread so rapidly and furiously that the men on board the steamer barely escaped with their lives. Loss estimated at $1,500,000.

Destructive Fire at La Crosse.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Dec. 29.

A. Gould & Son's foundry was destroyed by fire between seven and eight yesterday evening. Loss, $4,000; insured for $3,000. Another fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, broke out about eleven o'clock P. M., in the wooden row on the west side of 3d street, and destroyed all the buildings on both sides of the street between Main and State streets, except the post office and Williams shoe store. There were fourteen buildings destroyed of the value of $20,000. Loss of merchandise, furniture, &c., by fire and removal, about $20,000. Insurance one-third of whole value. They were insured in several offices, among them the Home, Arctic, North American and Hartford.

Fire at La Crosse.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Dec. 29.

We had two fires here last night. One at the corner of Front and State streets, destroying a foundery and machine shop and a plow factory. The other broke out about 11:30 P. M., in W. H. Kellogg's provision store, on Third street, consuming the entire block. Also the block opposite, including the Harrington House. Nothing but the post office remains standing on that side. Particulars as to the losses will be given as soon as collected.

Flood in the Susquehanna.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Dec. 29.

There is an ice flood in the West Branch of the Susquehanna, causing great damage. It is estimated that from sixty to seventy millions feet of saw logs, hauled at an expense of $1,000,000, have passed here in the last 24 hours. It is the heaviest loss ever sustained by the lumbermen of this section.

Quiet Christmas at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 26.

Christmas passed off without disturbance. The usual order and quiet prevailed.

The trial of G. B. Lamar, charged with an attempt to bribe the United States treasury agent having charge of cotton, commenced to-day.

The steamer Lucie from New York, bound to Mobile, sprung a leak in the gale south of Hatteras and put in for repairs.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 29.

The city is crowded with members of the legislature. There will be no change in the organization of the Senate. James R. Kelty is the accepted Republican candidate for Speaker of the House, and Mr. Benedict, the former Clerk, will be re-elected.

Resignation.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Brevet Major General H. A. Barnum, commanding this military district, has tendered his resignation at the War Department, to accept the office of State Prison Inspector of New York, to which he was elected recently.

The Strong Divorce Case.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

The jury in the Strong divorce case, after being out four hours, returned to court and requested permission to partake of dinner. It was granted, and there will probably be no verdict to-night.

Freshet in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 27.

The Alcony and Yellow river bridges on the Georgia railroad, and the Chattahooche bridge on the State road were washed away by the heavy rains last Friday. It is still raining.

MONETARY.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

Money easier and in large supply; 6 per cent on call loans. Sterling dull at 109@109¼.

Gold less active and a shade lower, opening at 145¾ and closing at 145½.

Government stocks more active and firmer.

Freights to Liverpool dull and drooping.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—11:15 P. M.

Gold closed at 145½.

Milwaukee Money Market.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.

Gold buying at 42@43.

COMMERCIAL.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

Flour less active but without decided change; $8.40@8.60 for extra State; $8.85@9.15 for R. H. O., and 9.20@10.30 for trade brands, market closing quiet.

Whisky dull and nominal at $2.27@2.28.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and very firm at $1.90 for good old Milwaukee Club; $1.91½@1.94 for new Amber Milwaukee. Rye quiet, State at $1.08. Barley quiet, State $1. Barley malt dull. Corn quiet and without decided change; 90@94½c for unsound; 95@96½c for sound mixed western. Oats dull and heavy at 49@56c for unsound, and 60@62c for sound.

Petroleum dull with small sales at 40@40½c for crude and 62½@63c for refined in bond.

Wool quiet.

Pork heavy and lower at $29.25@29.75 for mess, closing at $29.31¼ for regular; $24 for new prime and $24.50 for prime mess: also 5,250 barrels of new mess for January, February, sellers' option, at $29.50@30.50.

Beef quiet and firm at about previous prices; prime mess quiet; beef hams quiet at $32 50@35.

Cut meats dull at 11@13c for shoulders and 13½@16c for hams; bacon dull at 15@15½.

Dressed hogs quiet at 13½@13¾c, mess, and 13½@13¾c city.

Lard firm and quiet at 17@20c, the latter an extreme.

Butter quiet and heavy at 30@35c for Ohio and 37@40c for State.

Cheese quiet at 13@18½c.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—11:15 P. M.

Flour quiet; $8.40@8.60 for extra State; $8.85@9.15 for R. H. O.

GRAIN—Wheat very firm and quiet; $1.90 for good old Milwaukee Club; $1.91½@1.94 for new Amber Milwaukee. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and heavy.

Pork dull and heavy.

Dressed hogs firmer.

Petroleum quiet.

Whisky dull and nominal.

Milwaukee Produce Market.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.

Flour very firm and less active. No sales.

GRAIN—Wheat lower but firm; No. 1 Spring in store $1.29½; do $1.29¾; No. 2 $1 19; do. $1.20

Oats dull and lower.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

Stocks very strong; U S 6's '81 coupons 107½; U. S. 5-20 coupons '62 104¾; do. do. '64 102; U S 5's 10 40 coupons 93¾; 7-30's 1st series 98¾; do. 2d series 98¾. N Y C 98½; Erie 96½; do. preferred 80; Hudson 108¾; Reading 106; Marietta & Cin. 1st preferred 50; M. S. B. 5. 74¾; Pitts. 83¾; N. W. preferred 61¾; N. W. 35¾; R. I. 108; Fort Wayne 106¼; Terre Haute preferred 71.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

Mining stocks bid in Boston to-day; Central not quoted; Copper Falls, 26; Franklin, 40½; Hancock, 13¾; Huron 37; Isle Royal, 14¾; Minnesota, 19; Quincy, 57½; Bay State 11½.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.

Flour steady.

Wheat quiet at the decline of 1c: Sales at $1.30½ for No. 1. Corn very dull. Oats quiet.

Highwines dull.

Provisions advanced 50c.

Mess pork $28.

Green hams firm at 15@15½c. Sweet pickled in fair demand at 15½@16½c.

Lard advanced ½c with sales at 18@18¼ for steam rendered.

There is some inquiry for beef; sales of mess at $13; do. $18.

DIED.

At Chesapeake City, Md., December 28, of consumption, Mrs. MARY E. PARDUE, aged 28 years.

New Advertisements.

GOING TO THE GOLD MINES.

The undersigned will sell a good business on Jackson street, and a three years' lease.

Inquire of W. C MORRISON.

dec30-1w

FOR SALE.

A fine young HORSE, warranted sound and kind, and a good traveler.

Apply at the St. Paul Broom Factory, Fort street. dec30 2t*

LOST.

A Ladies' Mink Skin Mitten, somewhere on the River Road to St. Anthony, starting from the corner of Fort and Walnut streets. The finder will oblige by leaving same at

1t CHERITREE & FARWELL'S.

HIDES!

WM. COLTER,

Agent for

J. F. Flagg & Co., Boston,

Buyer of

Hides, Sheep Pelts, Deer Skins, Wool, &c.,

For which the highest cash prices will be paid.

Warehouse corner of Third and Sibley streets, St. Paul. dec30-1m

OFFICE OF THE ASS'T QUARTERMASTER,
FORT SNELLING, MINNESOTA,
December 29th, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE,

will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., **January 15th, 1866,** for the delivery at **FORT SNELLING, MINN.,** of

20,000 Bushels of Good MERCHANTABLE OATS,

(10,000 bushels of said Oats in sacks; 10,000 bushels of said Oats not in sacks.)

1,000 Cords of Good Merchantable Dry Hard Wood,

AND

500 Bushels of MERCHANTABLE CHARCOAL.

The Oats to be delivered at the Post Granary on or before March 1st, 1866, and in such quantities prior to that time as may be required.

The Wood to be delivered and corded in the Post Wood Yard on or before April 1st, 1866, and in such quantities prior to that time as may be required.

The Charcoal to be delivered at the Post Blacksmith Shop, two hundred (200) bushels immediately on completion of contract and the balance on or before March 1st, 1866.

Bids will be made for each article separately and on separate sheets of paper.

Bidders will give their names and address in full, and in case of firms the precise name and address of each individual member must, with the name of the firm, be stated.

A printed copy of this advertisement will be enclosed with each proposal.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the amount advertised for.

All bids must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the following form:

We ——, and ——, of the County of —— State of ——, do hereby agree that—— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with his proposition: and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities. Signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility shall be vouched for by the Clerk of the U. S. District Court, or the U. S. District Attorney.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids, from disloyal persons, and persons irresponsible, will not be received.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required from the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded.

Contractors will furnish the necessary stamps for the bonds and contract.

Bids to be endorsed "proposals for furnishing —— at Fort Snelling, Minn., and addressed to the undersigned.

C. W. NASH,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

dec30-1lt

FAIRCHILD & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Rogers' Stone Block,

Third-st., St. Paul, Minn.

Make sales of Furniture, Stock, Merchandise and Real Estate in Ramsey or any of the adjacent counties.

They also receive goods on commission and sell at private sale.

They have a large Hall in the second story for the sale of Furniture. They are prepared to buy Furniture or other goods in large or small quantities, or advance liberally on consignments.

They keep always on hand a good stock of Staple Dry Goods, of Clothing, of Boots and Shoes, of Hats and Caps, and Notions, which they sell at wholesale or retail, at much less than regular prices.

FAIRCHILD & CO.

nov30-eod-tf-1st

New Advertisements.

HEAVY WHITE BLANKETS,

cheaper than anywhere else at

FAIRCHILD & CO.'S,

TWO NEW

Florence Sewing Machines,

AND

ONE WHEELER & WILSON'S.

Second-hand, but perfect, for sale at a large discount, by

FAIRCHILD & CO.

A LARGE LOT OF

Good Linen Collars,

present style, and all styles, at half price to dealers, by

FAIRCHILD & CO.

More Navy Pants, Soldier's Coats and Blouses, and Jackets and Shirts, Received by FAIRCHILD & CO.

dec28-3t

PRESENTATION!

If you wish to make a nice and useful present during the Holidays, call at

CAMPBELL'S.

He keeps a fine stock of

Fur Gloves, Gauntlets,

MITTS, COLLARS, CAPS,

Worsted and Silk Scarfs,

TIES, KID GLOVES AND MITTS

Goods of all descriptions

FOR MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR.

Go and see them.

dec17-1st til sep5

ELEGANT GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

MARTIN'S ART GALLERY,

consisting in part of choice

PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
PHOTOGRAPHS,

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Albums, Frames and Mouldings,

The *finest Paintings in the State*. The finest and largest collection of

PLAIN & COLORED ENGRAVINGS,

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Plain and Colored, in great variety. The largest assortment, best styles and cheapest ALBUMS in the city.

Stereoscopes & Stereoscopic Views.

The greatest variety and finest ever brought to the State—Swiss, Scotch, English and American.

STATUARY AND COLORED GROUPS. Frames of all sizes on hand and made to order. Pictures of all kinds Framed in the best style. Birth-day, Bridal and Holiday Presents in great variety at

MARTIN'S ART GALLERY, No. 264, Third street, St. Paul, Minn.,

Four doors below the Post Office.

nov4-2m-1st

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

D. C. GREENLEAF'S.

Solid Silver Ware,

Warranted equal to coin.

Table Spoons, Dessert Spoons, TEA SPOONS,

Solid Silver Table and Tea Knives,

Table Forks, Dessert Forks, Pickle Forks, Sardine Forks, Cheese Forks, Pie Knives, Cake Knives, Butter Knives, Cheese Knives, Soup Ladles, Sugar Spoons, Sugar Sifters, Silver Napkin Rings, Jelly Spoons, Berry Spoons, Oyster Ladles, Mustard Spoons, Salt Spoons, Ice Cream Spoons,

EGG SPOONS, Gold Lined.

Preserve Spoons, Silver Cups and Goblets, Tea Strainers, Tobacco Boxes, Card Cases, Spectacle Cases, Port Monnies, Salt Cellars, Fruit Knives, Child's Knives, Forks and Spoons—all pure Silver. A large assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE.

THE AMERICAN WATCHES,

A large lot, in Gold and Silver cases, adjusted to heat and cold—warranted good time-keepers.

100 Cases Seth Thomas' Clocks.

A full line of

IVORY AND PEARL TABLE CUTLERY.

Come and see the Diamond Goods at

D. C. GREENLEAF'S.

The largest assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches

In the State.

Diamond, Opal, Pearl Ruby and Emerald Rings and Pins, Onyx, Amethyst and Garnet Jewelry, Solid Gold Bracelets, Gold Thimbles, Gold Necklaces, Gold Chains, (a large lot.)

Solid Gold Rings,

Buckles, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Keys, Seals, &c.

Store in Greenleaf's Block,

Opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

D. C. GREENLEAF.

dec6-1m-1st

E. D. K. RANDALL

Dealer in

GERMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH,

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

Cutlery, Combs, Perfumery,

Brushes, Toilet Soap, China Ware,

PIPES, BEADS, BIRD CAGES,

and Toys of every description.

190 Third-st., St. Paul, Minn.

oct24-6m-1st til jan1

DRY LUMBER.

We have now on hand a large stock of

Building Lumber, Fencing, Pickets, &c.,

Which we offer for sale at the lowest prices

Lumber yard on First Street.

ANKENY, ROBINSON & CLEMENT,
Manufacturers of Lumber,

my-1y1st Minneapolis, Minn

New Advertisements.

SKATES! SKATES!

Sleigh Bells! Sleigh Bells!

At C. L. GRANT'S,

No. 109 Third-st., St, Paul.

A large number of SKATES of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen and Children, including the celebrated Self-Adjusting Skate of Shirly's Patent—something entirely new, neat and very convenient.

SLEIGH BELLS of all kinds, prices and quality. Call and see. dec9-1m-1st

HOLIDAY GOODS.

PRATT & HUGHSON

No. 221 Rogers' Block, Third-st.,

Have just received a splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

OF THE

LATEST STYLES.

Expressly for the holidays. Come and see us, and buy something that will benefit as well as please both old and young.

dec7-1y-1st

GRAND OPENING!

The largest and best selected Line of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

AND

FANCY GOODS,

ever offered in this city, is now being opened at the popular establishment of

Damon Greenleaf

Call and see the very latest styles. We are offering our splendid assortment of

PLATED WARE,

At a very small advance on first cost. We keep constantly on hand everything usually kept in a

First Class Jewelry House,

And our motto is

"Small Profits & Quick Sales."

Particular attention paid to the Repairing of FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY. Place of business

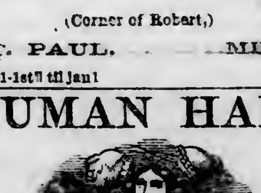
THIRD STREET,

(Corner of Robert,)

ST. PAUL. MINN.

nov1-1st til jan1

HUMAN HAIR.



L. P. FRANKLIN,

Bridge Square, St. Paul,

WIG MAKER,

(FROM NEW YORK,)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Hair Goods, Long Braids, CURLS, BANDS, FRONT PIECES, Wigs, Half Wigs, Side Braids,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

At Prices which Defy Competition.

All goods warranted to be made in the most careful and tasteful manner.

Orders by Mail or Express will receive prompt attention.

Private rooms for Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Dyeing.

The only Brown Dye applied and for sale.

Particular attention to Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting.

BRIDGE SQUARE, ST. PAUL

ap6-1y-1st

TO THE TRADE.

Just Received!

100 Doz Axes,
50 Doz Wood Saws,
50 Doz Ames' Shovels,
20 Doz Meat Cutters,
20 Doz Grain Scoops,
20 Doz Stave Baskets,
100 R. R. Wheelbarrows,
15 doz Little Giant Clothes Wringers

BIGELOW, MURDOCK & CO.

November 2, 1865. mch15-1y-1st

WE CONTINUE TO SELL

Bargains in Real Estate.

This Accounts for it.

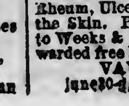
We offer about 200 feet front on Third street, below Sibley street. This property is daily rising in value and we offer it at a very reasonable price.

Thirty-seven feet front on 3d street, between Minnesota and Robert street, opposite First National Bank. 17x60 on Third street, with store, between Cedar and Wabashaw streets. Three stone and two brick stores on Third street, above the Post Office, for less than the buildings alone would now cost to erect. One lot 50 front and one lot 25 feet front on Seventh street, below the International. One lot on Robert street, near Sixth, with fine dwelling house; and business property in other parts of the city.

For residence property we offer an elegant building site, 180 feet front on south side of Summit Avenue, commanding a beautiful view of the city. Three large and desirable blocks on St. Anthony street, handsomely located. A fine block, 444 feet front on Seventh street, on Dayton's Bluff. Fifteen very fine building lots, 40x130, near the new Hotel, for about $500 each. Lots in Leech's Addition, $300 to $400 each. Lots in Sibley's Addition, $200 to $250 each. Lots on Pine street, Eighth street and other streets in lower town; and houses and lots in all parts of the city. We cannot fail to suit any one desirous of purchasing. We will sell property at public sale if desired.

dec10-1st MORGAN & M'CLOUD.

DR. SIMONTON,



DENTIST,

Ingersoll's Block, 3d street, Paul.

PRICES—Teeth on Vulcanite, $20 per set; best Gold Fillings, $2.50 to $4.00. aug18-1y

ITCH. (WHEATON'S OINTMENT) ITCH Scratch. Scratch.

Will cure the Itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 Cents; by sending 60 Cents to Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass., will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all Druggists.

VAWTER & ROSE, St. Paul Agents.

june30-d&w-6mo-1stp

Clothing.

WM. H. TEMPLE

Will Sell Clothing
Will Sell Clothing
Will Sell Clothing
Will Sell Clothing.

20a30 Per Cent
20a30 Per Cent
20a30 Per Cent
20a30 Per Cent

Less than regular Price
Less than regular Price
Less than regular Price
Less than regular Price

For Cash Only.
For Cash Only.
For Cash Only.
For Cash Only.

St. Paul, December 6th, 1865. dec20

Banks.

7-30. 7-30.

The First National Bank OF ST. PAUL

FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FOR THE JULY ISSUE.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

and secure the notes before the loan is exhausted.

Interest at the rate of

One cent per day on $50
Two " " 100
Ten " " 500

We deliver the notes by express free of charge.

jy9-tf J. E. THOMPSON & CO.

SECOND National Bank of St. Paul.

Paid up Capital $200,000.

This Bank is now in successful operation and tenders its services to Banks, Bankers and others in the transaction of legitimate banking business.

Drafts for Sale on LONDON, DUBLIN, BREMEN,

and other principal European cities.

Collections upon all accessible points in the Northwest will be made and remitted for on day of payment at current rates of exchange. Highest Market Rates paid for Gold, Silver and Foreign Exchange. This Bank is an agent for subscriptions to the popular United States 7-30 Loan, and these notes will at all times be kept on hand for sale in sums of from Fifty Dollars upwards.

E. S. EDGERTON, President.
JOHN NICOLS, Vice President.
D. A. MONFORT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN NICOLS,	F. B. FARWELL,
J. H. STEWART,	N. B. HARWOOD,
S. PRESLEY,	J. S. BRADEN,
C. H. SCHURMEIER,	JOSEPH DAILEY,
P. BERKEY,	F. R. SMITH,
I. C. GEORGE,	ISAAC STAPLES,
	E. S. EDGERTON.

St. Paul, July 8th, 1864 apr9-1y-1st

7-30. 7-30.

IMMENSE SALES OF THE GREAT

U. S. 7-30 LOAN

AT THE

First National Bank, SAINT PAUL.

The Best and Safest Investment

FOR

CAPITALISTS, GUARDIANS, SOLDIERS

and all who have money to spare.

Interest Payable Semi-Annually.

No Taxes on this Investment.

Notes in sums of Fifty Dollars and upwards. Bonds sent by Express free of charge. Payment to be made in National Currency or Eastern Exchange. Interest allowed on one and two year five per cent notes in exchange for Seven-Thirties

J. E. THOMPSON, Agent.

m10-tf-1stp

NATIONAL Marine Bank of St. Paul.

PAID UP CAPITAL $100,000.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Gold, Silver and Exchange bought and sold. Coupons paid. Collections promptly made and remitted at current rates.

Agents for the popular

7-30 U. S. Loan.

NEWTON BRADLEY, President.
JOHN HOLLAND, Vice President.
O. B. TURRELL, Cashier.

Directors.

John Holland,	C. Proal,
John Curtis,	D. Wells, Jr.,
O. B. Turrill,	Edward Webb,
P. P. Furber,	Newton Bradley

je21-dly

Notice to Returned Soldiers

and Others Wishing to Invest

IN THE GREAT

U. S. 7-30 LOAN!

The Second National Bank of Saint Paul.

Corner 3d and Wabashaw sts.,

Keeps these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery and for sale in sums from Fifty Dollars upwards.

The Cashier of this Bank has been appointed Special Agent to receive subscriptions to the Loan and will be happy at all times to afford every information in his power regard to it.

The interest on these notes is payable semi-annually. They are FREE FROM TAXES and are the best and safest investment for all who have any money to spare.

The Loan is being absorbed so rapidly that those who contemplate investing in it had better do so quickly or they may be too late.

D. A. MONFORT, Agent.

ST. PAUL, July 8th, 1865. jly8-tf-1st

BORUP & OAKES,

Bankers and Exchange Dealers,

GOODRICH BLOCK, THIRD ST.,

SAINT PAUL, MINN

Established in 1851

Collections payable in the City made free of cost, and throughout the State free of charge beyond actual expenses incurred. Remittances made the day after collection at the lowest rate of Exchange.

Orders for Land Warrants, State Warrants United States Bonds, County and City Bonds promptly executed at the lowest rates. City, County and State Taxes paid. State and United States Coupons paid at our Counter.

References:

Dollner, Potter & Co., New York.	Johnston Bros. & Co. Baltimore.
Kissam & Co., N. Y.	Rutter, Endicott & Co. Chicago.
Roche Bros. & Coffey, New York.	Bank of Galena, Galena.
Drexel & Co, Philadelphia.	Allen, Copp & Nesbitt St. Louis.
Exchange Bank, Bost'n	State Savings Association, St. Louis.
Spencer, Vila Boston.	Franz Hch. Schluter & Sohn, Hamburg.
Brown, Shiple & Co., Liverpool.	A. Marcuard & Co. Paris.

feb16-ly

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Birdge.

Terms—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $10.00 per annum, or 85 cents per month, *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$6.00 per annum; $3.00 for six months; $1.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2.00; six months, $1.00; clubs of ten copies, one year: $18.00; clubs of twenty copies, one year, $35.00.

NEWS ITEMS.

—On Saturday evening last, a young lady of Oldtown, Maine, named Mary Sawyer, was drowned while skating on the river near the mills at Greatworks. She was in company, says the Bangor *Whig*, with a young man, skating hand-in-hand, and both were precipitated into an open hole, unperceived by them in the darkness. The young man succeeded in getting out upon the ice, and gave his hand to Miss Sawyer to help her out, but his glove came off, and the unfortunate young lady was carried under the ice.

—Why was Herod's wife like a Fenian organization?

Because she had a head sent to her (head centre.)—*Portland Argus.*

—The following inscription has been composed for the monument of Hon. Wm. Baylies, an eminent lawyer of Massachusetts, lately deceased:

This Stone commemorates
The virtues of one
Pure alike in public and in private life,
And honored and beloved in both.
An upright Statesman, a persuasive Orator,
An able and learned Lawyer,
And a prudent and faithful Counsellor.
Sincere in word and purpose,
Calm and kind in temper,
Equitable in judgment, wise in action.
Who never lent his great talents
To the aid of injustice,
And abhorred the gain that is acquired
By making the worse appear the better cause.
He lived a long, useful and spotless life,
And bequeathed a noble example
To the generation that comes after him.

—The widow of ex-Governor Alliston of South Carolina, sister of Hon. J. L. Pettigru, has opened a schoo l young ladies at the old family mansion in Meeting street, Charleston. The building which was struck seventeen times by shells during the siege, thrown from Morris' Island, has lately been repaired by the assistance of her friends. The venerable Alfred Huger, former Postmaster of Charleston, in a communication to the *Courier*, recommends her example to other Southepn ladies who may be similarly situated.

LETTER FROM FARIBAULT.

Increase of Real and Personal Property—Assessment of Real Property, &c.

FARIBAULT, Dec. 26, 1865.

Editors St. Paul Press:

With the intent to furnish your readers some items that will be of interest, to those at least who are residents of Rice county, I have taken the following figures from the County Auditor's abstracts of real and personal property assessed in said county for the years 1864 and 1865.

The foolish custom prevailing throughout the State of assessing property at not more than one-fourth its actual value, makes these abstracts useless so far as showing the actual wealth of the State is concerned, and were the assessor's valuation of real and personal estate published, our Eastern friends might imagine that our lands and buildings were of very poor quality and stock deficient in both quantity and quality; it follows, then, that these figures are only valuable as showing the increase of property in the year 1865:

ASSESSMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.	1865	1864	Increase.
Horses, 2 yr's old and upward	2,325	2,007	318
Cattle, 2 years old and upward	7,518	7,230	288
Mules	35	39	
Sheep	10,589	8,475	2,114
Hogs	3,047	2,638	409
Value of merchandise	$92,190	72,104	$20,086
Value of manufactures	8,525	6,325	2,210
Moneys and credits	136,191	78,112	58,079
Total valuation of all personal property for 1865, of which the above are only the leading items			$653,647
Valuation for 1864			528,213
Increase			$125,434

The actual increase in cattle is not shown in the foregoing estimate, as within the year several parties were engaged in buying fat cattle for the Eastern market until our butchers found it difficult to supply the demand for home consumption.

The abstract of assessment of real property for the year 1865 shows the number of acres assessed, exclusive of town lots, to be 282,618, valued, in the aggregate, exclusive of buildings, at $1,029,845—averaging about 3 65-100 dollars per acre. Value of structures worth more than $100 on town lots, $306,426, as against $295,761 for the year 1864, showing that some of our villages are still growing. The only towns, however, showing an increase are Faribault, Northfield, Dundas, and Morristown, and as the principal part of the building in all these places has been done since the assessment was made, in June last, the next year's assessment will show a much greater gain. The total of all property in this county subject to taxation, after deducting the $100 exempted to each individual tax-payer, is $1,921,923, upon which there has been levied taxes, for all purposes, amounting in the total to $78,503 87. Of this amount the township of Northfield levies $19,461 32, and Faribault $20,887 10. The reason for such high rates of taxation being that nearly all the towns in the county are clearing off, as far as possible, their indebtedness for bounty to volunteers, so that, hereafter, taxes will resume something like their usual proportions before the war, and another reason being that thirty-nine school districts in the county have levied, on the duplicate of 1865, $7,792 30, principally for the purpose of building school houses. That tax, however, is considered much more remunerative to the payer than any other on the list. I had intended noticing some other items, in connection with our Christmas festivities, but, as you will perceive, I have been sorely afflicted with "figures on the brain;" when I am entirely recovered therefrom—already considering myself convalescent—the next thing will be something else from

X. Y. Z.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY AFTER THE WAR.

The Desolation and Ruin.

An Elaborate Description by Mr. Jennings, Correspondent of the London Times.

Temper of the People—Effects of President Johnson's Reconstruction Policy—The Test Oath—The Spot Where John Brown was Hung—A Negro's Opinion of Massa Brown—&c.

From the London Times, Nov. 28.

The Shenandoah Valley, or the "Valley of Virginia," as this beautiful district is indifferently called, was the great battle-ground of the Confederacy during its struggle for independence. Before the days of trouble it was the inexhaustible grain country of the Southern States, remarkable for the loveliness of its natural scenery, and still more remarkable for the richness of its soil. That part of the Alleghany chain which is called the Blue Ridge runs through it, and on the opposite side the North Mountains make of it a valley proper. It was from the population of this valley that some of the best soldiers of the confederacy were drawn—the very flower of the population went into the first armies of the war, and by far the larger part of their number now lie beneath its fields and along its roadsides, or fell in the awful carnage of Gettysburg or Antietam.

The Virginians held their cause to be very dear, giving up all they had for it, and now they have little but their dead and their blackened fields, desolation and bitter memories, to look upon as the result of their tremendous struggle.

Throughout the valley all the young men, and many of the old, went to the fight, and few of them returned. Four long years of war drew out the very hearts blood of the State, and left its homes in a condition of which its waste places are an emblem. Yet those who survive bear up with a noble spirit against their many losses, and find solace for their troubles in talking over with each other the exploits in which they have borne a part, or which they witnessed, and in feeling themselves drawn closer together by the common bond of misfortune. Their old homes—and a Virginia homestead was very precious to the household—have been sacked and burned; but they can still meet together in rooms which their slaves would formerly have despised, and look back upon the glories and disasters of their arms.

They desire no more war; the common voice is, "We gave all we had in the world to win; we would do so again if it had to be done over again; but having staked our all and lost it, we want to be at peace with the Government. We want to be left alone with our dead. We do not want Northern soldiers in our midst." A gallant man still very young, who was all through the war, and fought in fifty-seven pitched battles and over seventy skirmishes, and who was one of Stonewall Jackson's favorite aids, expressed his sentiment, which I have heard from many others, so well that I can not do better than repeat his words: "I entered this war," he said, "because I thought it was right. Fortunately, or unfortunately, I was educated to believe that I owed my first duty to my State. Under that belief I fought to the last for Virginia, and I cannot now be sorry that I did so. I can not pretend to be ashamed of my cause. I did all that I could, and, having fought as becomes a man, I am not going to sit down and behave like a child because I cannot fight any longer. I believe I speak the thoughts of all the young men left in this valley, when I say this. I am willing to be true to the present Government, and begin to work now, for we have had enough of destruction. General Lee has set us the example, and what our dear General orders us to do we shall perform."

Proud of the valor their troops have shown, and recalling affectionately every brilliant episode in their long and desperate struggle—this is the temper of the people; but the Government has nothing to fear from them. The policy pursued by Mr. Johnson has at once gratified and touched them. Since they must go back into the Union, they could not be led by gentler hands. The first I saw of the Valley of the Shenandoah was on the road between Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, a distance of about eight miles. The turnpike was through an open moor, which is intersected by numerous smaller roads, and appears to have been waste country from time immemorial. But this moor was a few months ago divided into farms, cornfields and orchards—now wiped clean out of existence. There are no fences even to show where the fields were once marked off, and the trees stand out gaunt and spectral in the wide waste, their branches shot away or torn down for fuel by the succession of armies which passed up and down the sorely harassed Valley.

Here and there, at long intervals, a heap of charred wood and stones denote where a handsome dwelling house stood before the war. One such pile of ruins meets the eye in a fine meadow surrounded by trees, with the desolate fields rank with weeds at its back. The house was burnt by a cousin of the lady whose husband owned it. In a different part of the valley I saw the bare walls standing of an equally fine house, burnt by the same General, in token of his affection towards another cousin, who lived in it. And there was still a third house in which the gallant Generals wife was reared an orphan; and so, out of gratitude, he burnt that likewise. In one of the houses thus destroyed, the daughter of the family was playing on the piano when the soldiers came up to destroy it. Virginian ladies were not then, and are not now, given to asking favors of Federal soldiers; but this young girl had an attachment for her home, and, at least, desired to save her music, a harp and a piano from the wreck.

She pleaded for them, but when the flames were winding round the curtains of the room in which she stood, with the soldiers by her side, she sat down and played the hymn, "Thy will be done," and so left, knowing that those whom she loved best were ruined. It was one of the "evils of war," and every family in this valley has much sadder instance of its horrors in its history; but General Hunter, who thus developed a special talent for burning the houses of his relatives, especially when there were only defenseless ladies within them, had not acquired the reputation which a soldier likes to have in this valley. The town of Charlestown has an unsettled and disordered appearance. A few houses in it have been destroyed, but compared with some spots further on in the valley which I have since passed, it shows comparatively slight traces of the war. It is in a field close by this town that John Brown was hanged.

A negro pointed out to me the place where the gallows was put up, remarking with a broad grin, that he "couldn't see what good Massa Brown had done. No, he guessed he couldn't see it yet." An incident occurred while I was here which told its own story. Some officers of the Union army were walking down the street, when they met two ladies, who immediately dropped their vails over their faces and averted their heads. Every lady in Virginia was a true heroine throughout the war, and they cannot yet accept the fate which has gone against them without murmuring. There was no hardships which these ladies, delicately nurtured and unused to hardships, were not called upon to undergo. They were turned out of their homes, without even being permitted to take a change of garments with them. They rose every morning to see the flames of the destroyer spreading far and wide over the country. They were reduced to poverty, till some times they needed bread, and one by one they parted from their children or their friends, and saw them return no more. "I had five sons in the war," said one lady to me, "and my only regret is that I had not a sixth to send." It was the same throughout Virginia, and doubtless in other States also. If any one expects the women of the South to smile upon the conqueror he will be deceived. Fortunately the officers of the Federal army now stationed in the South are generally gentlemen who respect the sufferings which they see around them, and which seem almost too great for human strength to bear, too much to feel aggrieved because no kindly hand is extended to them.

From Charleston I went to Sharpsburg, in Maryland, and crossed the Potomac at Sheppardstown, in order to enter the Valley from that point. In Sheppardstown an election had taken place two days before, and eleven gentlemen who had protested against the test-oath had been arrested. One of these gentlemen had been a faithful supporter of the Union throughout the war, which made his arrest the more inexcusable. The test-oath is imposed upon every voter, and as it obliges him to swear that he never "sympathized with the rebels," or gave them aid or succor, or harbored them during the war, the best men of the State are disfranchised. The gentlemen in question were liberated immediately after the election, but the circumstances had created a very painful feeling, and the oath itself is evidently opposed to Mr. Johnson's general policy of conciliation toward the South. To force a retrospective test-oath upon the people would now be a wanton and a tyrannical exercise of power.

There are some inhabitants of Sheppardstown who call themselves "Union," and who showed their attachment to their country last week by pelting some ladies with rotten eggs because they were holding a fair to raise funds for the repair of the church of the place. The ladies, however, who are well-used to danger now, went on with their bazaar all the same. They have seen too much shot and shell to pay much attention to a shower of eggs. The men who fought in the confederate service everywhere show the temper toward the government which is described above, while at the same time they feel deeply their reverses. One of them, a gentleman of high character and ability, told me that he could not bear to ride about the country now—he felt that he never wanted to see it again. *Yet he was very warmly in favor of Mr. Johnson and his policy.* Between Sheppardstown and Martinsburg the land is very thinly populated, and the roads have been cut to pieces by the incessant march of troops.

After the battle of Antietam—in which I have learned since I wrote last, only 32,000 confederates were engaged against 100,000 Federals—Martinsburg was filled with wounded, and here, as everywhere else, the ladies took them into their houses and nursed them night and day. It now looks a somber and forsaken place, some of the best houses near it having been burned, and others completely gutted by wandering bands, for in nearly all instances the depredations of the Federal troops were committed without the knowledge, and even against the commands of the officers. Between this town and Winchester, a rough ride of twenty-two miles, the once fertile fields are lying completely barren, for the owners have lost all their means, their negroes being carried off. There is not a fence left along the whole distance, and graves are scattered everywhere by the roadside. Far and wide the fields, often yellow with corn, look like a black and barren common. The extremity of desolation is reached at Stevenson's, four miles from Winchester.

The whole country for miles round resembles the desert of Suez rather than a civilized land. Occasional ruins of houses are dotted over it; but one good dwelling alone remains, and this was spared because it was chosen as the headquarters of a General of division. It was at Stevenson's that Sheridan's army encamped last winter, cutting down for fuel all the trees for miles around, so that the people of Winchester could get no wood for their fires in the bitter weather, and even now are almost destitute of fuel. As a negro describes it, they are driven to the use of "very mean wood." But this was the least of the privations the families of Winchester have had to endure. There never was a town which suffered more by war than this. Seven pitched battles have been fought around it, and skirmishes innumerable have taken place in its streets. For months the inhabitants were almost starving, at the same time that the confederate troops in the Valley were living for weeks together on parched corn.

Every young man in the place, without exception went to the war, and there is scarcely a family which has not lost one or more of its members. Every one is in mourning, and as one of the inhabitants, formerly very rich, but whom I now met in a miserable hovel, remarked: "Death is written on every door." There is a small force of soldiers stationed here, under an officer who has performed his unpleasant duty with a delicacy which has gained him the respect of the people. But they will not receive him or any of his comrades into their houses. They can not reconcile themselves to the conquerer yet, or forget the scenes they have passed through. They bear their troubles with great courage, and even with a buoyancy which is scarcely less touching than their brave and fearless deeds while the storm of battle raged around their doors. Even yet the society of Winchester contrive, on its slender means, to preserve its traditional character for warm-hearted hospitality to the stranger.

Settlement of Clothing Accounts of Volunteers.

The following order has been issued from the War Department:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 171.

WAR DEP'T, ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1865.

Hereafter in the settlement of the clothing accounts of volunteer soldiers discharged since March 3, 1865, the same amount of clothing will be allowed as in the case of regular soldiers. Each soldier will be credited with the amount of clothing due for the period of actual service from the date of enlistment, or from the date of last settlement in case a prior settlement has been made, and will be charged with the amount drawn during the same period. The same rule will govern in all settlements of clothing accounts of volunteer soldiers made since March 3, 1865 whether final or the regular annual settlements indicated in paragraph eleven hundred and fifty, revised regulations.

In making up the soldiers' credit, reference will be had to the General Orders from this office, fixing the allowance of clothing for the regular army, for the period included in the settlement, and he will be credited a *pro rata* of the year's allowance for the year, first, second or third, as the case may be, in which he was serving at the time of his discharge, and he will be charged with the money value of the clothing drawn estimated by the list of prices published in said orders.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. Townsend, Assist. Adj. Gen.

CHRISTMAS BELLS.

For the Press.

The Christmas bells are ringing again,
But they clash upon my ear.
Their tones are to me a sad refrain,
Like the mournful wail of a soul in pain,
That it wrings my heart to hear.

The Christmas chimes of a year ago
Were a joyous sound to me;
But another mound lies under the snow,
And a face beloved lies just below,
That I never more shall see.

Perhaps, glad bells, when the Christmas times
Come again with the coming year,
I shall heed no more your joyous chimes,
And I and my feeble, faltering rhymes
Will be quite forgotten here.

It matters little, Oh, bells, though I
Shall hear no more your strain,
Though under the snow I too should lie
When ye chime again in your turret high,
Ye will not chime in vain.

Ring out! Ring out, then, merry bells,
From your tower, for many a year,
Though to my heart ye be funeral knells,
Others will throb to your joyous swells
And your notes of Christmas cheer.

PIERRE VIVANT.

ST. ANTHONY, MINN., Dec. 1865.

DR. MARIGOLD'S PRESCRIPTIONS

Dicken's Christmas Story.

The extra Christmas number of *All the Year Round* for this year is called "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions," and seldom has Mr. Dickens' humor been more effectively put forth than in his description of his hero. Here it is:

"I am a Cheap Jack, and my own father's name was William Marigold. It was in his lifetime supposed by some that his name was William, but my own father always consistently said, No, it was Willum. On which point I content myself with looking at the argument in this way: If a man is not allowed to know his own name in a free country, how much is he allowed to know in a land of slavery? As to looking at the argument through the medium of the register, William Marigold come into the world before registers come up much—and went out of it too. They wouldn't have been greatly in his line neither, if they had chanced to come up before him.

"I was born on the Queen's highway, but it was the Kings at that time. A doctor was fetched to my own mother by my own father, when it took place on a common; and in consequence of his being a very kind gentleman, and accepting no fee but a tea-tray, I was named Doctor, out of gratitude and compliment to him. There you have me. Doctor Marigold.

"I am at present a middle-aged man, of a broadish build, in cords, leggings and a sleeved waistcoat, the strings of which is always gone behind. Repair them how you will, they go like fiddle strings. You have been to the theatre, and you have seen one of the wiolin-players screw up his wiolin, after listening to it as if it had been whispering the secret to him that it feared it was out of order, and then you have heard it snap. That's as exactly similar to my waistcoat as a waistcoat and a wiolin can be like one another.

"I am partial to a white hat, and I like a shawl round my neck wore loose and easy. Sitting down is my favorite posture. If I have a taste in point of personal jewelry, it is mother-of-pearl buttons. There you have me again, as large as life."

Dr. Marigold has a wife who is a virago, and beats their child, a sweet little girl, who catches a low fever and dies. Mr. Dickens has seldom excelled this picture of the father with the jest on his lip and the dead, dull pain at his heart:

"I couldn't get the dear child to lie down or leave go of me, and, indeed, I hadn't the heart to try, so I stepped out on the footboard with her holding round my neck. They all set up a laugh when they see us, and one chuckle-headed joskin (that I hated for it) made the bidding 'tuppence for her.'

"'Now, you country boobies,' says I, feeling as if my heart was a heavy weight at the end of a broken sash line, 'I give you notice that I am a going to charm the money out of your pockets, and give you so much more than your money's worth that you'll only persuade yourselves to draw your Saturday night's wages over again afterwards, by the hopes of meeting me to lay them out with, which you never will, and why not? Because I've made my fortune by selling my goods on a large scale for seventy-five per cent. less than I give for 'em, and I am consequently to be elevated to the House of Peers next week, by the title of the Duke of Cheap and Markis Jack Aloorul.'

"'Now, let's know what you want to-night, and you shall have it. But, first of all, shall I tell you why I have got this little girl round my neck? You don't want to know? Then you shall. She belongs to the fairies. She's a fortune-teller. She can tell me all about you in a whisper, and can put me up to whether you're a-going to buy a lot or leave it. Now, do you want a saw? No, she says you don't, because you're too clumsy to use one. Else here's a saw which would be a life-long blessing to any handy man, at four shillings, at three and six, at two, at eighteen pence. But none of you shall have it at any price, on account of your well-known awkwardness, which would make it manslaughter. The same objection applies to this set of three planes which I won't let you have neither, so don't bid for 'em. Now I'm a going to ask her what you do want.' (Then I whispered, 'Your head burns so that I am afraid it hurts you bad, my pet,' and she answered without opening her eyes, 'Just a little, father.') 'Oh! this little fortune-teller says it's a memorandum book you want. Then why didn't you mention it! Here it is. Look at it.

"'Two hundred thousand hot-pressed, wire-wove pages—if you don't believe me, count 'em—ready ruled for your expenses, an everlastingly-pointed pencile to put 'em down with, a double-bladed pen-knife to scratch em out with, a book of printed tables to calculate your income with, and a camp-stool to sit down upon while you give your mind to it! Stop! and an umbrella to keep the moon off when you give your mind to it on a pitch dark night.'

"'Now I won't ask you how much for the lot, but how little? How little are you thinking of? Don't be ashamed to mention it, because my fortune-teller already knows.' (Then making believe to whisper, I kissed her and she kissed me.) 'Why, she says you're thinking of as little as three and threepence! I couldn't have believed it, even of you, unless she told me. Three and threepence! And a set of printed tables in the lot that'll calculate your income up to forty thousand per year, you grudge three and sixpence. Well, then, I'll tell you my opinion. I so despise the threepence, that I'll sooner take the three shillings. There. For three shillings, three shillings, three shillings! Gone. Hand 'em over to the lucky man.'

"As there had been no bid at all, everybody looked about and grinned at everybody, while I touched little Sophy's face and asked her if she felt faint or giddy, 'not very, father. It will soon be over.' Then turning from the pretty patient eyes, which were opened now, and seeing nothing but grins across my lighted greasepot, I went on again in my Cheap Jack style.

"'Where's the butcher?' (My sorrowful eyes had just caught sight of a fat young butcher on the outside of the crowd.) 'She says the good luck is butcher's. Where is he?' Everybody handed on the blushing young butcher to the front, and there was a roar, and the butcher felt himself obliged to put his hand in his pocket and take the lot. The party so picked out in general does feel obliged to take the lot—good four times out of six.

"'Then we had another lot the counterpart of that one, and sold it sixpence cheaper, which is always very much enjoyed. Then we had the spectacles. It ain't a very profitable lot, but I put 'em on, and I see what the Chancellor of the Exchequer is going to take off the taxes, and I see what the sweetheart of the young woman in the shawl is doing at home, and I see what the Bishops has got for dinner, and a deal more that seldom fails to fetch 'em up in their spirits; and the better their spirits the better their bids.

"'Then we had the ladies lot—the teapot, teacaddy, glass sugar basin, half a dozen spoons and caudle cup—and all the time I was making similar excuses to give a look or two or say a word or two to my poor child. It was while the second ladies' lot was holding 'em enchained that I felt her lift herself a little on my shoulder, to look across the dark street. 'What troubles you, darling?' 'Nothing troubles me, father. I am not at all troubled. But don't I see a pretty churchyard over there?' 'Yes, my dear.' 'Kiss me twice, dear father, and lay me down to rest upon that churchyard grass so soft and green.' I staggered back into the cart with her dropped on my shoulder, and I says to her mother, 'Quick, shut the door. Don't let those laughing people see.' 'What's the matter?' she cries. 'O woman, woman,' I tells her, 'you'll never catch my little Sophy by her hair again, for she has flown away from you.'"

The child dies and the wife drowns herself, and Dr. Merigold is very lonely. At length in a conversation with a giant ("who was a languid young man, which I attribute to the distance betwixt his extremities," and who "was called Rinaldo de Velasco, his name being Pickelson,") he learns of another child, a deaf and dumb girl, who is ill treated by the proprietor of a show. This child Dr. Merigold takes off the showman's hands, and how he educated her, and what "prescriptions" he gives her, and what becomes of her in the end, are all told.

Special Notices.

THE EGGS OF PHARAOH'S SERPENT

Are truly wwoderful. A small silver cane is placed upon a plate and ignited, when a serpent a yard long uncoils itself from the burning pyramid. The best (without smell) are made by T. R. Parsons, of 16, Walker street, New York, at 50 cents per nest. Orders from dealers promptly filled. dec.27-10teod.

Knowledge Often Saves Lives.

Every living being has in his system

IMPURITIES.

When these are within their natural limits, our health is good; but when they are in excess, pains, cold, rheumatism, gout, debility, costiveness diarrhea, dysentary, erysipelas, &c., &c., afflict us. What we have to do to recover our health is to take out from the BOWELS AND THE CIRCULATION the excess of impurities. This done, health follows of necessity.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

are the only medicine that can do this with entire safety to all the organs of the body.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS

are now living who have adopted BRANDRETH'S PILLS as their only remedy for periods of from thirty to fifty years, and whose average health is excellent. They have always cured themselves, when sick, by using these

INNOCENT AND INFALLIBLE PILLS.

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TO DYE EASY

is very desirable. MATHEWS' VENETIAN DYE is the best in the world. Complete in one bottle. No wash, no stain, no troubl A child can apply it. Persons wishing to avoid the publicity of having their Hair dyed in public, can

DYE AT HOME

better than any barber can do it, by using THE VENETIAN DYE. It does not rub off or make the Hair appear dusty or dead, but imparts new life and lustre. Gives a beautiful black or brown as preferred. Price 75 cents. Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS, New York.

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A Household Necessity Exists for the use of Durno's Catarrh Snuff,

Which, in the first stages of a cold, acts like magic—Headache, Hoarseness, Diptheria, and Bronchitis, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Bad Taste and Smell, being the result of Catarrh. This snuff removes and prevents all these, and insures a healthy head. Its effects are pleasant and safe, even for infants who suffer from Snuffles.

It has the highest professional testimonials. Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail to all parts of U. S., for 30 cents for one box, or one dollar for four boxes.

Address, JAS. DURNO, P. O. Box 1235, New York City.

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A Physiological View of Marriage.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which the book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. oct28-d&w6m

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THAT GREAT ENEMY

to personal beauty, with the most popular article of the day

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

which, like Sherman's Legion, "knows no such word as fail." Under its application

THE BLACKS COME OUT

brilliantly, and the browns of every shade appear, Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6. Astor House, New York. Sold by druggists Applied by all Hair Dressers. dec3-d&w1m

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At one of the best points for the sale of Lumber on the Mississippi River. Also

ONE SET OF MACHINERY,

for Muley Saw Mills, entirely new.

One set Machinery for Sash Saw Mill.

(Nearly new.)

Also 280 acres of first rate Farming land, and 400 acres of Wood land.

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Dry Goods.

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NEW DRY GOODS STORE

We have just received a fine assortment of that new style of

BALL TRIMMING,

For Dresses and Cloaks.

Also a variety of

FANCY ARTICLES,

For Holiday Presents.

We are bound to sell our goods as low as any other house in St. Paul. Come and see for yourselves.

MILLER BROS. & WALKER,

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159 Third-st., St. Paul. dec19

NOTICE.

It has of late become the custom with Merchants to inform their customers of the prices of their goods. We desire to say to the Public that we are selling our goods at the lowest possible advance on cost and some a little below cost. Our Mr. Elfelt is spending the Winter East, and taking advantage of the decline in goods, and we are constantly receiving bargains.

We would also call attention to the Largest assortment in this city of Dress Goods, Ladies and Misses

SACQUES,

CIRCULARS &

BASQUES.

Which we are selling at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Give us a call and examine goods and prices.

ELFELT'S.

dec16-2w

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SUITABLE FOR

MEDICAL AND FAMILY USE.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
OLD QUEENS PORT WINE
OLD MADERIA WINE,
FINE OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.
CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN,
JAMACA AND ST. CROIX RUM,
HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE,
MISSOURI CABINET,
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CALIFORNIA WINES, MUSCAT, ANGELICA AND PORT.
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

nov19-1y

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AUCTIONEER

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COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Rooms No. 236, Third Street,

Next door above Presbyterian Church.

Will give strict attention to the sale of

ALL KINDS OF GOODS AT AUCTION,

Personal Property, Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, &c.

nov 23-tf

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oct11-y

DANCING SCHOOL, at the Winslow House, Saint Anthony, under the management of MISS SARA F. RICE to continue during the winter.

Prices per term of 12 lessons:—

Gentleman and Lady, ...$5.00.

Lady or Gentleman (singly.)........ .... 3.00.

Persons wishing private lessons at special rates will receive every attention. Good music will be provided, Sept.26 6mos.*

DR. WM. H. MORTON,

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138 THIRD STREET,

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THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY

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DRESS GOODS

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Dress Goods at 25 Cents!
Dress Goods at 30 Cents!
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Nice Cashmere Delaines at 50cts.
Good Alpaccas at 50 Cents.
DELAINES AT 25 CENTS.
Good Merinoes only $1.50.
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AND A GENERAL STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

AT LOW PRICES.

NEW STYLE BLACK AND WHITE

PLAID SHAWLS.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.

FOR ANY KIND OF

DRY GOODS!

You will find it for your interest to go to

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No. 132 Third street, St. Paul.

999,999 Different Articles

Gathered from all quarters of the world.

The object of the exhibition being the purely benevolent one—furnishing every man, woman and child with DRY GOODS for the Winter at the least possible cost—the entire collection is offered for sale.

Each article is marked in plain figures, so that "he that runs may read," and be convinced, by the extremely low prices, of our ability to carry out the design. We ask the particular attention of visitors to the splendid lines of

DERSS GOODS,
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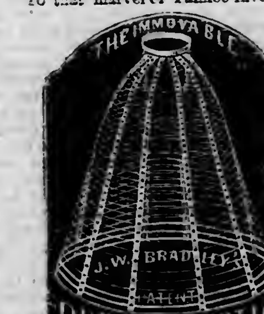
To that marvel of Yankee inventions



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No cloak can equal it in beauty or comfort. Call and see. Fresh goods. New Styles, at low prices.

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Chairs, Bedsteads, Lounges, CRIBS, &c.,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Of all kinds.

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HOPS! HOPS! ON CONSIGNMENT.—A large lot of Prime Otsego county Hops.

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BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, &c., printed in the best style at the Daily Press Steam Job Printing Office.

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D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

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Wholesale and Retail,

At Prices to Correspond with the Eastern Market.

CALICOES,

Twenty to Twenty-five cents.

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Twenty-five to Thirty cents.

And other Goods to correspond at

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War of the Roses.

A Big Fight is in Progress Among the Dry Goods Merchants of St. Paul and we wish to put in the Following

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Muslin Delaines 30 cents,
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Gocheco Prints 25 cents,
Sprague Prints 25 cents,
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Philip Allen Prints 20 cents,
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Hamilton Cotton Flannels 50 cts

Other goods to correspond at the Popular DRY GOODS House of

JOHN H. CAMP,

142 Third street.

dec14

LAMP GOODS.

We have now on hand a large stock of

Dithridge XX and XXX Chimneys,

Also

COMMON CHIMNEYS,

Lamps of all Varieties and Prices,

LAMP AND CANDLE WICK,

Warranted equal to the best in use.

The above goods will be sold to the trade at very low rates.

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The Saint Paul Press.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1865.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE TWO SIDES.

Radical and Conservative Views.

Speeches of Hon. Thad. Stevens and Hon. Henry J Raymond.

The Conditions of Readmission.

New States or Conquered Provinces.

Territorial Governments Should be Established—Equal Franchise the Only Bond of Union—Negro Suffrage or a Reduced Representation—Our Duty to the Freedmen—Give them Homesteads and Protection—Southern Legislatures Illegal.

SPEECH OF THE HON. THADDEUS STEVENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DEC. 18, 1865.

A candid examination of the power and proper principles of reconstruction can be offensive to no one, and may possibly be profitable by exciting inquiry. One of the suggestions of the message which we are now considering has special reference to this. Perhaps it is the principle most interesting to the people at this time. The President assumes what no one doubts, that the late rebel States have lost their constitutional relations with the Union, and are incapable of representation in Congress, except by permission of the Government. It matters but little, with this admission, whether you call them States out of the Union and now conquered territories, or assert that because the constitution forbid them to do what they did do; that they are therefore only dead as to all national and political action, and will remain so until the Government shall breathe into them the breath of life anew and permit them to occupy their former position—in other words, that they are not out of the Union, but only dead carcasses lying within the Union. In either case it is very plain that it requires the action of Congress to enable them to form a State government and send representative to Congress.

Nobody, I believe, pretends that, with their old constitutions and forms of government, they can be permitted to claim their old rights under the constitution. They have torn their constitutions into atoms, and built on their foundations fabrics of a totally different character. Dead men cannot raise themselves; dead States cannot restore their own existence as it was. Whose special duty is it to do it? In whom does the constitution place the power? Not in the judicial branch of the government, for it only adjudicates and does not prescribe laws. Not in the Executive, for he only executes and cannot make laws. Not in the Commander-in-Chief of the armies, for he can only hold them under military rule until the sovereign legislative power of the conqueror shall give them law. There is fortunately no difficulty in solving the question. There are two provisions in the constitution under one of which the case must fall. The fourth article says, "New States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union."

In my judgment this is the controlling provision in this case. Unless the law of nations is a dead letter, the late war between the two acknowledged belligerents severed their original compact, and broke all ties that bound them together. The future condition of the conquered power depends on the will of the conqueror. They must come in as new States, or remain as conquered provinces. Congress—the Senate and House of Representatives—with the concurrence of the President, is the only power on earth that can act on the matter. But suppose, as some dreaming theorists imagine, that these States have never been out of the Union, but have only destroyed their State governments, so as to be incapable of political action, then the fourth section of the fourth article applies, which says: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Who is the United States? Not the judiciary, not the President; but the sovereign power of the people exercised through their representatives in Congress, with the concurrence of the executive. It means the political Government, the concurrent action of both branches of Congress and the executive. The separate action of each amounts to nothing, either in admitting new States or guaranteeing republican governments to lapsed or outlawed States. Whence springs the preposterous idea that either the President, or the Senate, or the House of Representatives, acting separately, can determine the right of States to send members or Senators to the Congress of the Union?

To prove that they are and have been out of the Union for all legal purposes, and are now conquered subjects, to the absolute disposal of Congress, I will suggest a few ideas and adduce a few authorities. If the so-called Confederate States of America were an independent, different, and were so acknowledged by the United States and by Europe, or had claimed and maintained an attitude which entitled them to be treated and considered as a belligerent, then during such time they were precisely in the condition of a foreign nation with whom we were at war, nor need their independence as a nation be acknowledged by us to produce that effect.

Mr. Stevens then quoted from Mr. Justice Grier in the prize cases all the law on these points. After such clear and repeated decisions, he said, it is something worse than ridiculous to hear men of respectable standing attempting to nullify the law of nations, and declare the Supreme Court of the United States in error, because, as the constitutions forbids it, the States could not go out of the Union *de facto*. After proceeding further in his argument, he remarked: It is obvious that the first duty of Congress is to pass a law declaring the condition these outside or defunct States, and providing proper civil government for them. Since the conquest they have been governed by martial law. Military rule is necessarily despotic, and ought not to exist longer than is absolutely necessary.

As there are no symptoms that the people of these provinces will be prepared to participate in a constitutional government for some years, I know of no arrangement so proper for them as territorial governments. There they can learn the principles of freedom, and eat the fruit of foul rebellion under such governments. While electing members to the territorial legislatures, they will necessarily mingle with those to whom Congress shall extend the right of suffrage. In the territories, Congress fixes the qualifications of electors, and I know of no better place or better occasion for the conquered rebels and the conqueror to practice justice to all men, and accustom themselves to make and obey all laws. As to these famed rebels, they cannot at their option re enter the heaven which they have disturbed, nor the garden of Eden which they have deserted, as flaming swords are set at the gates to secure their exclusion.

It becomes important to the nation to inquire when the doors shall be re-opened for their admission. According to my judgment they ought never to be recognized as capable of acting in the Union or being counted as valid States, until the constitution shall have been so amended as to make it what its framers intended, so as to secure a perpetual ascendency to the party of the Union, and so as to render republican government firm and stable forever. The first of these amendments is to change the basis of membership to actual voters. Now all the colored freemen in the slave States, and three-fifths of the slaves, are represented, though none of them have votes. The rebel States have 19 representatives of colored slaves. If the slaves are now free, then they can add for the other two-fifths 15 more, making the slave representation 32. I suppose the free blacks of those States will give at least five more, making the representation of non-voting people of color about 37. The whole number of representatives now from the slave States is 70; add the other two-fifths and it will be 85.

If the amendment prevails, and those States withhold the right of suffrage from persons of color, it will deduct about 37, leaving them but 45. With the apportionment unchanged, the 83 Southern members, with the Democrats that will in the best times be elected from the North, will always give them a majority in Congress and in the electoral college. They will, at the very first election, take possession of the White House and halls of Congress. I need not depict the ruin that would follow. The assumption of the rebel debt, or repudiation of the Federal debt would be sure to follow. The oppression of the freedmen, the readmendment of the State constitutions, and the re-establishment of slavery would be the inevitable result. That they would scorn and disregard their present constitutions, forced upon them in the midst of martial law, would be both natural and just. No one that has any regard for the freedom of elections can look upon these governments, forced upon them in duress, with any favor.

If they should grant the right of suffrage to persons of color, I think there would always be Union white men enough in the South, aided by the blacks, to divide the representation and thus continue the Republican ascendency. If they should refuse to alter their election laws, it would reduce the representatives of the late slave States to about 45, and render them powerless for evil. It is plain that the amendment must be consummated before the defunct States are admitted to be capable of State action, or it never can be.

The proposed amendment to allow Congress to lay a duty on exports is precisely in the same situation. The importance cannot be well overstated. It is very obvious that for many years the South will not pay much under our internal revenue laws. The only article on which we can raise any considerable amount is cotton. It will be grown largely at once. With ten cents per pound export duty it would be furnished cheaper to foreign markets than they could obtain it from any other part of the world. The late war has shown that. Two millions of bales exported at 500 pounds to the bale, would yield $100,000,000. This seems to be the chief revenue we shall ever derive from the South. Besides, it would be a protection to that amount to our domestic manufactures. Other proposed amendments, to make all laws uniform, to prohibit the assumption of the rebel debt, are of vital importance, and the only thing that can prevent the combined forces of copperheads and secessionists from legislating against the interests of the Union whenever they may obtain an accidental majority.

But this is not all we ought to do before these inveterate rebels are invited to participate in our legislation. We have or are about to turn loose 4,000,000 of slaves without a hut to shelter them or a cent in their pockets. The infernal laws of slavery have prevented them from acquiring an education, or from understanding the commonest laws of contract, or from managing the ordinary business of life. This Congress is bound to provide for them until they can provide for themselves. If we do not furnish them with homesteads and hedge them around with protective laws, if we leave them to the legislation of their late masters, we had better left them in bondage. Their condition would be worse than our prisoners at Andersonville. If we fail in this great duty now, and when we have the power, we shall deserve and receive the execrations of history and all future ages.

Two things are of vital importance. So to establish a principle that none of the rebel States shall be counted in any of the amendments of the constitutions until they are duly admitted into the family of States by the law-making power of their conquerors. For more than six months the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery has been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States that acted on its passage by Congress which had Legislatures, or which were States capable of acting or required to act on that question. I take no account of the aggregations of white-washed rebels, who, without any legal authority, have assembled in the capitals of the late rebel States and simulated legislative bodies. Nor do I regard with any respect the cunning by-play into which they have deluded the Secretary of State by frequent telegraphic announcements that "South Carolina has adopted the amendment," "Alabama has adopted the amendment, being the twenty-seventh State," &c. This was intended to delude the people and accustom Congress to hear the names of these extinct States as if they were alive, when, in truth, they have no more existence than the revolted cities of Latium, two-thirds of whose people were colonized and their property confiscated and their rights of citizenship withdrawn by conquering and avenging Rome.

It is equally important to the stability of this republic that it should now be solemnly decided what power can revive, recreate and reinstate these provinces into the family of States, and invest them with the rights of American citizens. It is time that Congress should assert its sovereignty and assume something of the dignity of a Roman Senate. It is fortunate that the President invites Congress to take this manly attitude. After stating with great frankness in his able message his theory, which, however, is found to be impracticable, and which I believe very few now consider tenable, he refers the whole matter to the judgment of Congress. If Congress should fail firmly and wisely to discharge that high duty, it is not the fault of the President: This Congress owes to its own character to set the seal of reprobation upon a doctrine which is becoming too fashionable, and, unless rebuked, will become the recognized principle of our government. Gov. Perry and other Provisional Governors and orators proclaim that this is the white man's government. The whole copperhead party, pandering to the lowest prejudices of the ignorant, repeat the cuckoo cry, "This is a white man's government." Demagogues of all parties, even some high in authority, grovelling, shouting, "This is a white man's government."

What is implied by this? That one race of men is to have the exclusive right forever to rule this nation, and to exercise all acts of sovereignty, while all other races, and nations, and colors are to be their subjects, and have no voice in making the laws and choosing the rulers by whom they are to be governed. Wherein does this differ from slavery except in name? Does this contradict all the distinctive principles of the Declaration of Independence? When the great and good men promulgated that instrument, and pledged their lives and sacred honors to defend it, it was supposed to form an epoch in civil government. Before that time it was held that the right to rule was vested in families, dynasties, or races, not because of superior intelligence or virtue, but because of a divine right to enjoy exclusive privileges. Our fathers repudiated the whole doctrine of the legal superiority of families or races, and proclaimed the equality of all men before the law; upon that they created a revolution and built the republic. They were prevented by slavery from perfecting the superstructure whose foundation they had thus broadly laid. For the sake of Union they consented to wait, but never relinquished the idea of its final completion. The time to which they looked forward with anxiety has come. It is our duty to complete their work. If this republic is not now made to stand on their great principles, it has no honest foundation, and the Father of all men will shake it to its centre. If we have not yet been sufficiently scourged for our national sin to teach us to do justice to all God's creatures, without distinction of race or color, we must expect the still more heavy vengeance of an offended Father, still increasing His affliction, as he increased the severity of the plagues of Egypt, until the tyrant consented to do justice; and when that tyrant repented of his reluctant consent, and attempted to re-enslave the people, as our Southern tyrants are attempting to do now, he filled the Red Sea with broken chariots and drowned horses, and strewed the shores with dead carcasses.

Mr. Speaker—I trust that the Republican party will not be alarmed at what I am saying. I do not profess to speak their sentiments, nor must they be held responsible for them. I speak for myself and take the responsibility, and will settle with my intelligent constituents. This is not a white man's government in the exclusive sense in which it is used. To say so is political blasphemy, for it violates the fundamental principles of our gospel of liberty. This is man's government, the government of all men alike. Not that all men will have equal power and sway within it: accidental circumstances, natural or acquired endowment and ability, will vary their fortune—but equal rights to all the privileges of government is innate in every immortal being, no matter what the shape or color of the tabernacle it inhabits. If equal privileges were granted to all I should not expect any but white men to be elected to office for long ages to come. The prejudice engendered by slavery would not soon permit merit to be preferred to color. But it would still be beneficial to the weaker race.

In a country where political divisions will always exist, their power, joined with just white man, would greatly modify, if it did not entirely prevent, the injustice of majorities without the right of suffrage in the late slave States. I do not speak of the free States. The slaves had far better been left in bondage. I see it stated that very distinguished advocates of the right of suffrage declared in this city that they do not expect to obtain it by Congressional legislation, but only by administrative action; because, as one gallant gentleman said, the State had not been out of the Union; then they will never get it. The President is far sounder than they. He sees that administrative action has nothing to do with it. If it ever is to come it must be in Congressional amendments, or Congressional action in the Territorial and enabling acts. How shameful these men of influence should mislead and miseducate the public mind. They proclaim this is the white man's government, and the whole coil of Copperheads re-echo [hiss] the same sentiments, and upstart, jealous Republicans join the cry. Is it any wonder ignorant foreigners and illiterate natives should learn this doctrine, and be led to despise and maltreat a whole race of their fellow men? Sir, this doctrine of a white man's Government is as atrocious as the infamous sentiment that damned the late Chief Justice to everlasting fame, and I fear to everlasting fire.

AN AMERICAN BANQUET IN PARIS.

Speech of General Schofield.

On Thanksgiving Day there was a banquet of American citizens in Paris. The feature of the occasion was the speech of Major General Schofield. A correspondent says:

The next toast was the long-looked-for one of the evening, for it was known that it would call up a distinguished guest from whom all were anxious to hear. It was "The Army and the Navy of the United States." When the band had ceased playing Yankee Doodle, Major General Schofield rose to reply to the toast, and was received with themendous enthusiasm. The ladies rose and waved their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen shouted till they were hoarse.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S SPEECH.

The General, after bowing his acknowledgments, said: "Fellow-countrymen—I want words to express to you my satisfaction which will be felt in the heart of every soldier and sailor when he learns the manner in which the names of the army and navy have been received by you to-night. I will at this time but allude briefly to one of the great lessons taught by the American war—the grandest lesson of modern times. A great people, which has heretofore lived under a government so mild that they were scarcely aware of its existence, has found, in time of war, that government to be one of the strongest in the word—[cheers]—raising and maintaining armies and navies vaster than ever before known.—[Cheers.]

In point of character, in point of physical and moral qualities, in point of discipline and the mobility of large masses, the armies of the United States have never been before equalled. [Loud cheers.] Yet this, great as it is, is not the greatest wonder of the American war. This vast army, as soon as its work was done, was quietly disbanded, and every man went to his home as quietly as a Christian goes back from church on a Sabbath morning, and each soldier re-entered upon the avocations of peace, a better citizen than he was before he became a soldier. [Renewed applause.] This was the grandest lesson of the war. It shows that the power of a nation to maintain its dignity and integrity does not result from or depend upon its form of government; that the greatest natural strength—the power to mass the largest armies in time of war—is entirely consistent with the broadest liberty of the citizen in time of peace. [Enthusiasm.] Permit me, in conclusion, to propose a toast to which I know we will all drink heartily: *The old friendship between France and the United States; may it be increased and perpetuated.*"

General Schofield's toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and upon his taking his seat the applause which followed his remarks was deafening.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Speech of Hon. H. J. Raymond.

Reply to the Hon. Thadeus Stevens.

A Defense of the President's Policy.

Secession not an Accomplished Fact—Treason Inheres only in Individuals—Stevens' Argument Sustains State Sovereignty—Were the Rebel States Out of the Union—If so Jeff. Davis is not a Traitor.

On the 21st instant, in the House of Representatives, the subject of Southern Reconstruction being under consideration, the Hon. H. J. Raymond of New York, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. RAYMOND.

Mr. Chairman: I should be glad, if it met the sense of these members who are present, to make some remarks upon the general question now before the House, but I do not wish to trespass upon the disposition of those who may be present in regard to this matter. I do not know, however, that there will be a better time to say what little I have to say than is now offered; and if the House shall indicate no other wish I will proceed to say it. (Go on.) I need not say that I have been gratified to hear many things which have fallen from the lips of the gentleman from Ohio—Mr. Finck—who has just taken his seat. I have no party feeling, nor any other feeling, which would prevent me from rejoicing in the indications apparent on that side of the House, of a purpose to concur with the loyal people of the country, and with the loyal administration of the Government, and with the loyal majorities in both Houses of Congress, in restoring peace and order to our common country.

I cannot, perhaps, help wishing, sir, that these indications of an interest in the preservation of our government had come somewhat sooner. I cannot help feeling that such expressions cannot now be of as much service to the country as they might once have been. If we could have had from that side of the House such indications of an interest in the preservation of the Union; such heartfelt sympathy with the efforts of the Government for the preservation of that Union; such hearty denunciation of those who were seeking its destruction, while the war was raging, I am sure we might have been spared some years of war, some millions of money, and rivers of blood and tears. But, sir, I am not disposed to fight over again battles now happily ended. I feel, and I am rejoiced to find that members on the other side of the House feel, that the great question now before us is to restore the Union to all its integrity, purified from every thing that interfered with the full development of the spirit of liberty which it was made to enshrine. I trust that we shall have a general concurrence of the members of this House and of this Congress in such measures as may be deemed most fit and proper for the accomplishment of that result.

I am glad to assume and believe that that there is not a member of this House, nor a man in this country, who does not wish from the bottom of his heart to see the day speedily come when we shall have this nation, the great American Republic, again united, more harmonious in its action than it has ever been, and forever one and indivisible. We in this Congress are to devise the means to restore its union and its harmony, to perfect its institutions, and to make it in all its parts and in all its actions, through all time to come, too strong, too wise, and too free, ever to invite or ever to permit the hand of rebellion to be raised against it. Now, Sir, in devising the ways and means to accomplish that great result, the first thing we have to do is to know the point from which we start, to understand the nature of the material with which we have to work, the condition of the territory, and the States with which we are concerned. I had supposed, at the outset of this session, that it was the purpose of this House to proceed to that work without discussion, and to commit it almost exclusively, if not entirely, to the joint Committee raised by the two Houses for the consideration of that subject.

But, sir, I must say that I was glad when I perceived the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) himself the chairman on the part of this House, of the great Committee on Reconstruction, lead off in a discussion of this general subject, and thus invite all the rest of us who chose to follow him in the debate. In the remarks which he made in this body, a few days since, he laid down, with the clearness and force which characterize everything he says and does, his point of departure in commencing this great work. I had hoped that the ground he would lay down would be such that we could all of us stand upon it, and co-operate with him in our common object. I feel constrained to say, sir, and I do it without the slightest disposition to create or to exaggerate differences, that there were points in his exposition of the situation of the country with which I cannot concur. I cannot, for myself, start from precisely the point which he assumes. In his remarks on that occasion he assumed that the States lately in rebellion were and are out of the Union. Throughout his speech—I will not trouble you with reading passages from it—I find him speaking of the States as "outside of the Union," as "dead States," as "having forfeited all their rights and terminated their State existence." I find expressions still more definite and distinct. I find him stating that "they are, and for four years have been, out of the Union for all legal purposes," as "having been for four years a separate power and a separate nation."

His position, therefore, is that these States, having been rebellious, are now out of the Union, and simply within the jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States as so much territory, to be dealt with precisely as the will of the conqueror—to use his own language—may dictate. Now, sir, if that position is correct, it prescribes for us a line of policy to be pursued very different from the one that will be proper if it is not correct. His belief is that what we have to do is to create new States out of this territory at the proper time, many years distant, retaining them meantime in a territorial condition, and subjecting them to precisely such a state of discipline and tutelage as Congress or the Government of the United States may see fit to prescribe.

If I believed in the premises which he assumes, possibly—though I do not think probably—I might agree with the conclusion he reaches. But, sir, I cannot believe that this is our condition. I cannot believe that these States have ever been out of the Union, or that they are now out of the Union. I cannot believe that they ever have been or are now in any sense a separate power. If they were, sir, how and when did they become so? They were once States of the Union—that every one concedes—bound to the Union and made members of the Union by the Constitution of the United States. If they ever went out of the Union it was at some specified time and by some specific act.

I regret that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) is not now in his seat. I should be glad to ask him by what specific act and at what precise time any one of these States took itself out of the American Union. Was it by the ordinance of secession? I think we all agree that an ordinance of secession passed by any State of this Union is simply a nullity, because it encounters in its practical operation the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land. It could have no legal, actual force or validity. It could not operate to effect any actual change in the relation of the States adopting it to the National Government, still less to accomplish the removal of that State from the sovereign jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States. Well, sir, did the resolutions of these States, the declarations of their officials, the speeches of members of their Legislatures, or the utterances of their press accomplish the result? Certainly not. They could not possibly work any change whatever in the relations of these States to the General Government. All their ordinances and all their resolutions were simply declarations of a purpose to secede. Their secession, if it ever took place, certainly could not date from the time when their intention to secede was first announced.

After declaring that intention they proceeded to carry it into effect. How? By war—by sustaining their purpose by arms against the force the United States brought to bear against it. Did they sustain it? Were their arms victorious? If they were, then their secession was an accomplished fact. If not, it was nothing more than an abortive attempt—a purpose unfulfilled. This, then, is simply a question of fact; and we all know what the fact is. They did not succeed—they failed to sustain their ground by force of arms—in other words they failed to secede.

But the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) insists that they did secede, and that this fact is not in the least affected by the other fact that the Constitution forbids secession. He says that the law forbids secession. He says that the law forbids murder, but that murders are nevertheless committed. But there is no analogy between the two cases. If secession had been accomplished, if these States had gone out, and overcome the armies that tried to prevent their going out, then the prohibition of the Constitution could not have altered the fact. In the case of murder, the man is killed, and that murder is committed in spite of the law. The fact of killing is essential to the committal of the crime, and the fact of going out is essential to secession.

But in this case there was no such fact. I think I need not argue any farther the position that the rebel States have never for one moment, by any ordinance of secession, or by any successful war, carried themselves beyond the rightful jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States. They have interrupted for a time, the practical enforcement and exercise of that jurisdiction. They rendered it impossible for a time for this government to enforce obedience to its laws, but there never has been an hour when this government or this Congress, or this House, or the gentleman from Pensylvania himself, ever conceded that those States were beyond the jurisdiction of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

During all these four years of war Congress has been making laws for the government of those very States, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania has voted for them and voted to raise armies to enforce them. Why was this done if they were a separate nation? Why, if they were not a part of the United States? Those laws were made for them as States. Members have voted for laws imposing upon them direct taxes, which are apportioned according to the Constitution only among the several States according to their population in a variety of ways, to some of which the gentleman who preceded me has referred. This Congress has by its action assumed and asserted that they were still States in the Union though in rebellion, and it was with the rebellion we were making war, and not with the States themselves as States, and still less as a separate, as a foreign power.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania cited a variety of logical precedents and declarations of principle, nearly all of them, I believe, drawn from the celebrated decision of the Supreme Court, pronounced by Justice Grier, in what are popularly known at the prize cases. His citations were all made for the purpose of proving that these states were in a condition of public war, that they were waging such a war as could only be waged by a separate and independent power, but a careful scrutiny of that decision will show that it lends not the slightest countenance to such an inference. Gentlemen who hear me will doubtless recollect that the object of the trial in these cases was to decide whether certain vessels captured in trying to break the blockade were lawful prizes of war or not, and the decision of this point turned on the question whether the war then raging was such a contest as justified a resort to the blockade was one. Justice Grier decided that it was—that so far as the purposes and weapons of war were concerned, the two parties were beligerents, and that the government might blockade the ports and capture property within the lines of the district in rebellion, precisely as if that district were an independent nation, engaged in a public war; but he said not one word which could assert or imply that it was an independent nation, that it had a separate existence, or had gone out of the sovereign jurisdiction of the United States. On the contrary, everything he said, the very passages quoted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself, imply and assert presisely the opposite. He speaks of them not as sovereign, but as claiming to be sovereign; not as being separate, but as trying to be separate from the United States.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens) spoke of States forfeiting their State existence by the fact of rebellion. Well, I do not see how there can be such forfeiture involved or implied. The individual citizens of those States went with the rebellion. They thereby incurred certain penalties under the laws and Constitution of the United States. What the States did was to endeavor to interpose their State authority between the individuals in rebelion and the Government of the United States, which assumed, and which would carry out the assumption, to declare those individuals traitors for their acts. The individuals in the States which were in rebellion, it seems to me, were the only parties who, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, could incur the penalties of treason. I know of no law, I know of nothing in the Constitution of the United States, I know of nothing in any recognized or established code of international law, which can punish a State as a State, for any act it may perform. It is certain that our Constitution assumes nothing of the kind. It does not deal with states, except in one or two instances, such as elections of members of Congress and the election of electors of President and Vice-President.

Indeed, the main feature which distinguishes the Union, under the Constitution, from the old Confederation is this, that whereas the old Confederation did deal with the States directly, making requisitions upon them for supplies, and relying upon them for the execution of its laws, the Constitution of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, made its laws binding on the individual citizens of the several States, whether in one State or another. Congress, as the legislative branch of this Government, enacts a law which shall be operative upon every individual within its jurisdiction. It is binding upon each individual citizen, and if he resists by force he is guilty of a crime, and is punished accordingly, anything in the Constitution or laws of this State to the contrary notwithsanding. But the States themselves are not touched by the laws of the United States. A State cannot be indicted; a State cannot be tried; a State cannot be hung for treason. The individuals in the State may be so tried, and hung, but the State as an organization, as an organic member of the Union still exists, whether its individual citizens commit treason or not.

Mr. Kelly—Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. Raymond) yield to me a moment for a question?

Mr. Raymond—Certainly.

Mr. Kelly—I desire to ask the gentleman this question: By virtue of what does a State exist? Is it by virtue of a Constitution, and by virtue of its relations to the Union? In what does a State of the Union exist? First, by virtue of a Constitution, and secondly, by virtue of its practical relations to the Government of the United States. And further, I would ask, whether those states, acting by conventions of the people, have not overthrown the Constitution which made them parts of the Union, and thereby destroyed or suspended—phrase it you will—the practical relations which made them parts of the Union?

Mr. Raymond—I will say in reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley,) that it is not the practical relations of a State at any particular moment which makes it a State or a part of the Union. What makes a State a part of the Union is the Constitution of the United States, and the rebel States have not yet destroyed that.

Mr. Kelly—The question I proposed is whether a State does not exist by virtue of a Constitution—its Constitution, which is a thing which may be modified or overthrown?

Mr. Raymond—Certainly.

Mr. Kelly—And whether these rebellious Constitutions or States have not been overthrown?

Mr. Raymond—A State does not exist by virtue of any particular constitution. It always has a constitution; but it need not have a specific constitution at any specific time. A State has certain political relations to the Government of the United States, but the fact of those relations being practically operative, and in actual force at any moment, does not constitute its relationship to the Government, or its membership of the United States. Its practical operation is one thing. The fact of its existence as an organized community—one of the great national community of States—is quite another thing.

Mr. Kelly—Let me interrupt the gentleman one moment longer. I will ask him whether, if the constitution be overthrown or destroyed and its practical relations cease, there be any State left?

Mr. Raymond—Why, sir, if there be no constitution of any sort in a State, no law, nothing but chaos then that State would no longer exist as an organization; but that has not been the case. It never is the case in great communities, for they always have constitutions and forms of government. It may not be a constitution or form of government adapted to its relation to the Government of the United States, and that would be an evil to be remedied by the Government of the United States. That is what we have trying to do for the last four years.

The practical relations of the governments of those States with the government of the United States were all wrong and were hostile to that Government. They denied our jurisdiction; they denied that they were States of the Union, but their denial did not change the fact, and there was never any time when their organizations as States were destroyed. A dead State is a solecism, a contradiction of terms, an impossibility. These are, I confess, rather metaphysical distinctions, but I did not raise them. Those who assert that a State is destroyed whenever its Constitution is changed, or whenever its practical relations with this Government are changed, must be held responsible for whatever metaphysical niceties may be necessarily involved in the discussion. I do not know, sir, that I have made my views on this point clear to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley,) who has questioned me upon it, and I am still more doubtful whether even if they are intelligible he will concur with me as to their justice. But I regard those States just as truly within the jurisdiction of the Constitution, and, therefore, just as really and truly States of the American Union, now as they were before the war.

The practical relations of the Government of the United States have been disturbed, and we have been endeavoring, through four years of war, to restore them, and make them what they were before the war. The military in the field has given us the means of doing this. We can now re-establish the practical relations of those States to the Government, and the actual jurisdiction over them, which they vainly attempted to throw off, is already restored. The conquest we have achieved is a conquest over the rebellion; not a conquest over the States whose authority the rebellion had for the time subverted. For these reasons I think the views submitted by the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), upon this point, are unsound. Let me next cite some of the consequences which it seems to me must follow the acceptance of his position. If, as he asserts, we have been waging war with an independent power—with a separate nation—I cannot see how we can talk of treason in connection with our recent conflict, or demand the execution of Davis, or anybody else, as a traitor. Certainly, if we were at war with any other foreign power, we should never talk of the treason of those who were opposed to us in the field.

If we were engaged in a war with France, and should take as prisoner the Emperor Napoleon, certainly we could not talk of him as a traitor, or as liable to execution. I think that by adopting any such assumption as that of the honorable gentleman, we surrender the whole idea of treason and the punishment of traitors. I think, moreover, that we accept virtually and practically the doctrine of State sovereignty—the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, and to break up the Union at its own will and pleasure. I do not see how, upon these premises, we can escape that conclusion. If the States that engaged in the late rebellion constituted themselves, by their ordinances of secession, or by any of the acts with which they followed those ordinances, a separate and independent power, I do not see how we can deny the principles on which they professed to act, or refuse assent to their practical results. I have heard no clearer, no stronger statement of the doctrine of State Sovereignty as paramount to the sovereignty of the nation, than would be involved in such a concession. Whether he intends it or not, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens) actually assents to the extreme doctrine of the advocates of secession.

Mr. Niblack—I beg to inquire of the gentleman whether the theory of the gentleman from Pennsylvania which he is combating would not also, if carried to its legitimate consequences, make those who resisted the Confederacy in the insurrectionary States guilty of treason to the Confederacy or to those States.

Mr. Raymond—I was just going to remark that another of the consequences of this doctrine, as it seems to me, would be our inability to talk of loyal men in the South. Loyal to what? Loyal to a foreign, independent power, as the United States would become under those circumstances? Certainly not. Simply disloyal to their own government, and deserters, or whatever you may choose to call them, from that to which they would owe allegiance, to a foreign and independent State.

Now there is another consequence of the doctrine which I shall dwell upon, but simply suggest. If the Confederacy was an independent power, a separate nation, it had the right to contract debts, and we, having overthrown and conquered that independent power, according to the theory of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, would become the inheritors, the successors of its debts and assets, and we must pay them. Sir, that is not simply a theory or a claim thrown out in debate here. It is one advanced on behalf of Great Britain as against us.

Mr. Raymond was here interrupted by Mr. Jenckes, with whom he had a long colloquy on this point.

Mr Raymond then proceeded: Now, sir, I have dwelt on these points longer than I intended to do. I do not think the doctrine I have been combating is held by any number of the people of this country, or, indeed, by any considerable number of the members of this House. I certainly do not think these States are to be dealt with by us as provinces, as simply so much territory held to us by no other ties than those of conquest. I think we are to deal with them as States having State governments still subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, still under the constitutional control of the national government; and that in our dealings with them we are to be guided and governed, not simply by our sovereign will and pleasure as conquerors, but by the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution of the United States, necessarily as we are restrained and limited in our dealings with all other States of the American Union.

Mr. Raymond (in answer to an inquiry)—I do not think the treason of Jefferson Davis has anything to do with the inhuman treatment of our prisoners of war. I merely alluded to the matter. I might have elaborated it when I said that because we had granted to these States, as a power waging war, rights usually accorded to nations at war, we were not, therefore, excluded from proceeding against them as traitors. The decision of the Supreme Court, to which I have once referred, if I understand it aright, asserts that we have the right to proceed against them as traitors, or rather that we have the right to exercise against them both the power of sovereigns and of belligerents; that the one does not exclude the other. Now, if, according to the view I have presented, we are to deal with these States as States still within the Union, the next question that recurs is, how are we to deal with them? The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Finck), who preceded me, took the ground that they had only to resume their places and their powers in the national Government—that their representatives have only to come into this hall and take their seats, without question and without conditions of any sort.

I cannot concur, sir, in that view. I do not think that these States have any such rights. On the contrary, I think we have a full and perfect right to require certain conditions in the nature of guarantees for the future, and that right rests principally and technically on the surrender we may and must require at their hands. The rebellion has been defeated, and a defeat always implies a surrender, and in a political sense a surrender implies more than a transfer of the arms used on the field of battle; it implies, in the case of civil war, a surrender of the principles and doctrines, of all the weapons and agencies by which the war has been carried on. The military surrender was made on the field of battle to our Generals, as the agents and representatives of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. But this is not all they have still to surrender.

Mr. Raymond, in response to an inquiry—Well, it it seems important to the gentleman from Rhode Island, or to anybody else, I am quite willing to make the addition to my remark which he suggests. I will say, then that in surrendering on the field of battle, they surrendered to the Generals who were in command of the armies as agents of the President of the United States, himself the agent and representative of the American people. If that explanation is satisfactory to the gentleman, I am very happy to make it, and perhaps I am obliged to him for having enabled me to state it a little more specifically and accurately than I did at first. Now, there must be at the end of the war a similar surrender on the political field of controversy. That surrender is due as an act of justice from the defeated party to the victorious party.

It is due also, and we have a right to exact it, as a guarantee for the future. Why do we demand a surrender of their arms by the vanquished in every battle? We do it that they may not renew the contest. Why do we seek in their fall a surrender of the principles on which they fought? It is that they may never again be made the basis of controversy and rebellion against the government of the United States. Now what are the principles which should thus be surrendered? The principle of State sovereignty is one of them. It was the corner stone of the rebellion, at once its animating spirit and its fundamental basis. Deeply ingrained as it was in the Southern heart, it must be surrendered.

The ordinances in which it was embodied must not only be repealed, but the principle itself must be abandoned, and the ordinances, so far as the war is concerned, be declared null and void, and that declaration must be embodied in their fundamental Constitutions. We have a right to insist upon this, and it must be apparent that so far as that principle is concerded, this war was a permanent success.

Mr. Bingham—The gentleman will allow me to make the inquiry whether if that were done to-day by South Carolina, and that the people of that insurgent State restored to all their powers in the Union, they could not blot it out to-morrow by every construction that has been given to the operation of the Constitution of the United States upon any State maintaining its relations to this Government? What guarantee would that be?

[An interesting colloquy occurred between Messrs. Raymond and Bingham, and between Mr. Jenckes and Mr. Raymond, a report of which is in the telegraph.]

Mr. Raymond said in conclusion—I cannot assent to the intimations thrown out by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), that the President concurred in the views he had expressed, or that he had handed the whole subject of pacifying the States lately in rebellion, and of restoring the States to the practical exercise of their functions as members of the Union to the hands of Congress. I can find no warrant in his message for believing that he designs thus to abandon duties which are evidently, in his judgment, devolved upon him as the Executive in the government, and as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States. On the contrary, I find him rehearsing, in clear and explicit language, the steps he has taken to restore the rightful energy of the general government and the States.

To that end, he says, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time the courts of the United States, as far as could be done, have been reopened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockades been removed, and the custom-houses re-established in ports of entry, so that the revenues of the United States may be collected. The Postoffice Department renews its ceaseactivity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents.

The courts bring security to persons and property, the opening of the ports invites the restoring of industry and commerce, the postoffice renews the facilities of said intercourse and of business. He has exercised his power of pardon. He has invited the states lately in rebellion to participate in the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, securing the perpetual prohibition of slavery. This done, he says it will remain for the states, whose powers have been so long in abeyance, to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of reconstructon. Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each of you, for yourselves, of the election returns and qualifications of your own members. All but this has been done in the exercise of his functions, and the performance of his duties as President of the U. Stats, and as Commander-in-Chief of their armies. The admission of members of Congress and the restoration of the judicial branch of the civil authority of the Government, are necessarily referred to the deliberations and action of Congress.

Mr. Chairman. I am here to act with those who seek to complete the restoration of the Union, as I have acted with those through the last four years, who have sought to maintain its integrity and prevent its destruction. I shall say no word, and do no act, and give no vote to recognize its division or to postpone or to disturb its rapidly approaching harmony and peace. I have no right and no disposition to lay down rules by which others shall govern and guide their conduct. Now, for myself, I shall endeavor to act upon the whole question in the broad and liberal temper which its importance demands. We are not conducting a controversy in a court of law.

We are not seeking to force a remedy for private wrongs, nor to revenge or retaliate for private griefs. We have great communities of men, permanent interests of great States, to deal with,

acceptance. I rejoice, with heartfelt satisfaction, that we have in these seats of power, in the Executive department, and in these halls of Congress, men who will co-operate for the attainment of these great and beneficent ends. I trust they will act with wisdom. I know they will act from no other motives than those of patriotism and love of their fellow men.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

As Observed by General Carl Schurz.

Official Report of his Recent Tour.

Gen. Carl Schurz's official report of his recent tour through the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, laid before the President a few days ago, and sent to Congress, has been published. It is an elaborate and interesting document, giving a full account of the condition of the States lately in rebellion, and of the feeling of the people, white and black.

In beginning his report to the President, General Schurz recites the instructions he received as follows:

"You informed me that your 'policy of reconstruction' was merely experimental, and that you would change it if the experiment did not lead to satisfactory results. To aid you in forming your conclusions upon this point I understood to be the object of my mission, and this understanding was in perfect accordance with the written instructions I received through the Secretary of War."

The first division of the report notes the condition of the South immediately after the war. Union men and those who took part in the rebellion concur in the statement that general consternation prevailed after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and that prominent rebels were completely panic-stricken; but the worst apprehensions were gradually relieved as day after day went by without bringing the disasters and inflictions which had been vaguely anticipated, until at last the appearance of the North Carolina proclamation substituted new hopes for them. The development of this second period Gen. Schurz was called upon to observe on the spot, and it forms the main subject of his report.

FOUR CLASSES OF SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

I may group the southern people into four classes, each of which exercise an influence upon the development of things in that section.

1. Those who although having yielded submission to the national government only when obliged to do so, have a clear perception of the irreversible changes produced by the war, and honestly endeavor to accommodate themselves to the new order of things. Many of them are not free from traditional prejudice, but open to conviction, and may be expected to act in good faith whatever they do. This class is composed in its majority of persons of mature age, planters, merchants and professional men; some of them are active in the reconstruction movement, but boldness and energy are, with a few individual exceptions, not among their distinguishing qualities.

2. Those whose principal object is to have the States without delay restored to their position and influence in the Union, and the people of the States to the absolute control of their home concerns. They are ready, in order to attain that object, to make any ostensible concession that will not prevent them from arranging things to suit their taste as soon as that object is attained. This class comprises a considerable number, probably a large majority, of the professional politicians who are extremely active in the reconstruction movement. They are loud in their praise of the President's reconstruction policy, and clamorous for the withdrawal of the Federal troops and the abolition of the Fredmen's Bureau.

3. The incorrigibles who still indulge in the swagger which was so customary before and during the war, and still hope for a time when the Southern Confederacy will achieve its independence. This class consists mostly of young men, and comprises the loiterers of the towns and the idlers of the country. They persecute the Union men and negroes whenever they can do so with impunity, insist clamorously upon their "rights," and are extremely impatient of the presence of the federal soldiers. A good many of them have taken the oath of allegiance and amnesty, and associate themselves with the second class in their political operations. This element is by no means unimportant: it is strong in numbers, deals in brave talk, addresses itself directly and incessantly to the passions and prejudices of the masses, and commands the admiration of the women.

4. The multitude of people who have no definite ideas about the circumstances under which they live and about the course they have to follow: whose intellects are weak but whose prejudices and impulses are strong, and who are apt to be carried along by those who know how to appeal to the latter.

The report treats very lightly of the question of the political oath, which appears to be without marked effect in the South. The feeling of the people toward the soldiers and the people of the North is described as generally hostile; "the soldier of the Union is still looked upon as a stranger, as an intruder, the 'Yankee,' 'the enemy.'"

The situation of the Unionist is described as distressing, and the opinion is expressed that they would be compelled to fly if the troops were withdrawn. The spirit in which the recent elections were conducted is cited in illustration of the general feeling of hostility to the original Union men. Numerous facts are given to establish this point.

PRESENT CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

The report continues:

There are two principal points to which I beg to call your attention. In the first place, the rapid return to power and influence of so many of those who but recently were engaged in a bitter war against the Union, has had one effect which was certainly not originally contemplated by the Government. Treason does, under existing circumstances, not appear odious at the South. The people are not impressed with any sense of its criminality; and, secondly, there is, as yet, among the Southern people, an utter absence of national feeling. I made it a business while in the South, to watch the symptoms of "returning loyalty," as they appeared, not only in private conversation, but in the public press, and in the speeches delivered and the resolutions passed at Union meetings. Hardly ever was there an expression of attachment to the great republic, or an appeal to the impulses of patriotism; but wherever submission to the national authority was declared and advocated, it was almost uniformly placed upon two grounds—that under present circumstances the southern people could "do no better," and then that submission was the only means by which they could rid themselves of the federal soldiers, and obtain once more control of their own affairs. Some of the speakers may have been inspired by higher motives, but upon these two arguments they had principally to rely whenever they wanted to make an impression upon the popular mind. If any exception is to be made to this rule it is Louisiana, in whose metropolis a different spirit was cultivated for some time. But even there the return in mass of those who followed the fortunes of the Confederate flag during the war does appear to have a favorable influence upon the growth of that sentiment.

* * * The re-organization of civil government is relieving the military to a great extent of its police duties and judicial functions. But at the time I left the South it was still very far from showing a satisfactory efficiency in the maintenance of order and security. In many districts robbing and plundering were going on with perfect impunity, the roads were infested by bands of highwaymen, numerous assaults occurred, and several stage lines were considered unsafe.

* * * In speaking above of the improbability of an insurrectionary movement on a large scale, I did not mean to say that I considered resistance in detail to the execution of the laws of Congress and the government impossible. Of all subjects connected with the negro question, I shall speak in another part of this report. But there is another matter claiming the attention and foresight of the government. It is well known that the levying of taxes for the payment of the interest on our national debt is, and will continue to be, very unpopular in the South.

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Present indications justify the apprehension that the enforcement of our revenue laws will meet with a refractory spirit, and may require sterner measures than the mere sending of revenue officers into that part of the country.

The greater part of the report is devoted to a consideration of

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

The solution of the social problem in the South, if left to the free action of the Southern people, will depend upon two things. First: Upon the ideas entertained by the whites, the "ruling class," of the problem, and the manner in which they act upon their ideas; and secondly, upon the capacity and conduct of the colored people.

That the result of the free labor experiment, made under circumstances so extremely unfavorable, should at once be a perfect success, no reasonable person would expect; nevertheless, a large majority of the southern men with whom I came in contact, announced their opinions with so positive an assurance as to produce the impression that their minds were fully made up. In at least nineteen cases out of twenty, the reply I received to my inquiry about their views on the new system was uniformly this: "You cannot make the negroes work without physical compulsion." I heard this hundreds of times, heard it wherever I went, heard it in nearly the same words from so many different persons, that at last I came to the conclusion that this is the prevailing sentiment among the southern people. There are exceptions to this rule, but as far as my information extends, far from enough to affect the rule. In the accompanying documents you will find an abundance of proof in support of this statement. There is hardly a paper relative to the negro question annexed to this report, which does not in some direct or indirect way corroborate it.

Unfortunately, the disorders necessarily growing out of the transition state continually furnished food for argument. I found but few people who were willing to make due allowance for the adverse influence of exceptional circumstances. By a large majority of those I came in contact with—and they mostly belonged to the more intelligent class—every irregularity that occurred was directly charged against the system of free labor.

If negroes walked away from the plantations it was conclusive proof of the incorrigible instability of the negro and the impracticability of free negro labor. If some individual negroes violated the terms of their contracts, it proved unanswerably that no negro ever had or ever would have a just conception of the binding force of a contract, and that this system of free negro labor was bound to be a failure. If some negroes shirked or did not perform their task with sufficient alacrity, it was produced as irrefutable evidence to show that physical compulsion was actually indispensable to make the negro work. If negroes, idlers or refugees crowding about the towns applied to the authorities for subsistence, it was quoted as incontestably establishing the point that the negro was too improvident to take care of himself, and must necessarily be consigned to the care of a master.

ILL-TREATMENT OF THE BLACKS.

Cases in which negroes were kept on the plantations either by ruse or violence were frequent enough in South Carolina and Georgia to call forth from General Saxton a circular, threatening planters who persisted in this practice with loss of their property, and from Maj. Gen. Steedman, commander of the department of Georgia, an order bearing upon the same subject. At Atlanta, Georgia, I had an opportunity to examine some cases of the nature above described myself. While I was there, 9th and 10th of August—several negroes came into town with bullet and buckshot wounds in their bodies; from their statements, which, however, were only corroborating information previously received, it appeared that the reckless and restless characters of that region had combined to keep the negroes, "where they belonged;" several freedmen were shot in attempts to escape; others succeeded in eluding the vigilance of their persecutors, and large numbers, terrified by what they saw and heard, quietly remained under the restraint imposed upon them, waiting for better opportunities. The commander of the sub-district and post informed me that squads of guerrillas were prowling about within a few miles of the city, making it dangerous for soldiers and freedmen to show themselves outside of the immediate reach of the garrison, and that but a few days previous to my arrival a small squad of men he had sent out to serve an order upon a planter concerning the treatment of freedmen, had been driven back by an armed band of over twenty men, headed by an individual in the uniform of a rebel officer.

In Mississippi I received information of a similar character.

The number of murders and assaults perpetrated upon negroes is very great; we can form only an approximate estimate of what is going on in those parts of the South which are not closely garrisoned and from which no regular reports are received, by what occurs under the very eyes of our military authorities. As to my personal experience, I will only mention that during my two days' sojourn at Atlanta one negro was stabbed with fatal effect on the street, and three were poisoned, one of whom died. While I was at Montgomery, one negro was cut across the throat evidently with intent to kill, and another was shot, but both escaped with their lives. Several papers attached to this report give an account of the number of capital cases that occurred at certain places during a certain period of time. It is a sad fact that the perpetration of those acts is not confined to that class of people that might be called the rabble. Several "gentlemen of standing" have been tried before military commissions for such offences.

* * * So, far, the spirit of persecution has shown itself so strong as to make the protection of the freedmen by the military arm of the government in many localities necessary, in almost all desirable. It must not be forgotten that in a community, a majority of whose members are peaceably disposed but not willing or able to enforce peace and order, a comparatively small number of bold and lawless men can determine the character of the whole. The rebellion itself, in some of the Southern States, furnished a striking illustration of this truth.

EDUCATION OF FREEDMEN.

On this point Gen. Schurz says:

It would seem that all those who sincerely desire to make the freedman a freeman in the true sense of the word, must also be in favor of educating him as to make him clearly understand and appreciate the position he is to occupy in life, with all its rights and corresponding duties, and to impart to him all the knowledge necessary for enabling him to become an intelligent co-operator in the general movements of society.

As popular education is the true ground upon which the efficiency and the successes of free labor society grow, no man who rejects the former can be accounted a consistent friend of the latter. It is also evident that the education of the negro, to become general and effective after the full restoration of local government in the South, must be protected and promoted as an integral part of the educational systems of the States.

I made it a special point, in most of the conversations I had with Southern men, to inquire into the views with regard to this subject. I found, indeed, some gentlemen of thought and liberal ideas who readily acknowledged the necessity of providing for the education of the colored people, and who declared themselves willing to co-operate to that end to the extent of their influence.

Some planters thought of establishing schools on their estates, and others would have been glad to see measures taken to that effect by the people of the neighborhood in which they lived. But whenever I asked the question whether it might be hoped that the legislatures of their States or their county authorities would make provisions for negro education, I never received an affirmative, and only in two or three instances, feebly-encouraging answers. At last I was forced to the conclusion, that, aside from a small number of honorable exceptions, the popular prejudice is almost as bitterly set against the negroes having the advantage of education as it was when the negro was a slave. There may be an improvement in that respect, but it would prove only how universal and strong the prejudice was in former days. Hundreds of times I heard the old assertion repeated that "learning will spoil the nigger for work," and that "negro education will be the ruin of the South."

FREE NEGRO LABOR.

General Schurz's observations on this subject are summed up thus:

On the whole I feel warranted in making the following statement: Many freedmen, not single individuals, but whole "plantation gangs," are working well, others do not. The difference in their efficiency coincides in a great measure, with a certain difference in the conditions under which they live. The conclusion lies here, that if the conditions under which they work will become general, their efficiency as free laborers will be become general also, aside from individual exceptions. Certain it is, that by far the largest portion of the work done in the South is done by freedmen.

EXTRAVAGANT NOTIONS.

In many localities I found an impression prevailing among the negroes that some great change was going to take place about Christmas. Feeling uneasy in their present condition they indulged in the expectation that the government intended to make some further provision for their future welfare, especially by ordering a distribution of land among them. To counteract this expectation, which had a tendency to interfere seriously with the making of contracts for the next season, it was considered necessary to send military officers and especially agents of the Freedmen's Bureau among them, who, by administering sound advice and spreading correct information, would induce them to suit their conduct to their actual circumstances. While in the South, I heard of many instances in which this measure had the desired effect and it is to be expected that the effect was uniformly good whenever judicious officers were so employed.

Impressions like the above are very apt to spread among the negroes, for the reason that they ardently desire becoming freeholders. In the independent possession of landed property they see the consummation of their deliverance. However mistaken their notions may be in other respects, it must be admitted that their instinct is correct.

The prospective condition of the Southern States is discussed at length and their desires and necessities are fully described: the points of the whole being summed up in the following

CONCLUSIONS.

I may sum up all I have said in a few words.

If nothing were necessary but to restore the machinery of government in the States lately in rebellion in point of form the movement made to that end by the people of the South might be considered satisfactory.

But if it is required that the southern people should also accommodate themselves to the results of the war in point of spirit, these movements fall far short of what must be insisted upon.

The loyalty of the masses and most of the leaders of the southern people consist in submission to necessity. There is, except in individual instances, an entire absence of that national spirit which forms the basis of true loyalty and patriotism.

The emancipation of the slaves is submitted to only so far as chattel slavery in the old form could not be kept up. But, although the freedman is no longer considered the property of the individual master, he is considered the slave of society, and all independent state legislation will show the tendency to make him such. The ordinances abolishing slavery, passed by the conventions under the pressure of circumstances, will not be looked upon as barring the establishment of a new form of servitude.

Practical attempts on the part of the southern people to deprive the negro of his rights as a freedman, may result in bloody collisions, and will certainly plunge southern society into restless fluctuations and anarchical confusion.

Such evils can be prevented only by continuing the control of the national government in the States lately in rebellion until free labor is fully developed and firmly established, and the advantages and blessings of the new order of things have disclosed themselves. This desirable result will be hastened by a firm declaration on the part of the government that national control in the South will not cease until such results are secured. Only in this way can that security be established in the South which will render numerous immigration possible, and such immigration would materially aid a favorable development of things. The solution of the problem will be very much facilitated by enabling all the loyal and free labor elements of the South to exercise a healthy influence upon legislation; it will hardly be possible to secure the freedmen against the oppressive class of legislation and private persecution unless he be endowed with a certain measure of political power.

As to the future peace and harmony of the Union, it is of the highest importance that the people of the States lately in rebellion be not permitted to build up another "peculiar institution," whose spirit is in conflict with the fundamental principles of our political system; for as long as they cherish interests peculiar to them in preference to those they have in common with the rest of the American people, their loyalty to the Union will always be sustained.

I desire not to be understood as saying that there are no well-meaning men among those who were compromised in the rebellion. There are many, but neither their number nor their influence is strong enough to control the manifest tendency of the popular spirit.

There are good reasons for hope that a determined policy on the part of the national government will produce innumerable and valuable conversions. This consideration counsels lenity as to persons, such as is demanded by the humane and enlightened spirit of our times, and vigor and firmness in the carrying out of principles, such as is demanded by the national sense of justice in the exigencies of our situation.

In submitting this report I desire to say that I have conscientiously endeavored to see things as they were, and to represent them as I saw them. I have been careful not to use language stronger than was warranted by the thoughts I intended to express. A comparison of the tenor of the annexed documents with that of my report will convince you that I have studiously avoided over-statements. Certainly legislative attempts at present made in the South, and especially in South Carolina, seem to be more than justifying the apprehensions I have expressed.

Conscious though I am of having used my best endeavors to draw from what I saw and learned correct general conclusions, yet I am far from placing too great a trust in my own judgment, when interests of such magnitude are at stake. I know that this report is incomplete, although as complete as an observation of a few months would enable me to make it. Additional facts might be elicited, to throw new light upon the subject. Although I see no reason for believing that things have changed for the better since I left the South, yet such may be the case. Admitting all these possibilities still I would entreat you to take no irretraceable step toward relieving the states lately in rebellion from all national control, until such favorable changes are clearly and unmistakably ascertained.

To that end and by virtue of the permission you honored me with when sending me out, to communicate my views as to measures of policy proper to be adopted, I would now respectfully suggest that you advise Congress to send one or more "investigating committees" into the Southern States, to inquire for themselves into the actual condition of things before final action is taken upon the readmission of such States to their representation in the legislative branch of the government and the withdrawal of all national control from that section of the country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, CARL SCHURZ.

1866!

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

Circulation Treble that of any Other Minnesota Journal,

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

In this our Fifth Annual Prospectus the PRESS congratulates its readers that the Great Rebellion and the monstrous Wrong it sought to enthrone on the ruins of American Nationality and Liberty have been crushed by the valor of our soldiers and the patriotism of our people. It remains to consummate the logic of these great victories of Right and Justice, won by force, in public opinion, in law and all the institutions of the Republic, to bury in the grave of slavery all its hideous progeny of caste-proscription, to establish National Unity on the broad basis of Equal Rights, to secure Equal Rights by Impartial Suffrage, and to build up the grandeur and glory of the Republic in the education and elevation of all its people. To these great national ends we devote the PRESS.

STATE MATTER.

Now, as heretofore, the PRESS will be foremost in the advocacy of all judicious measures for the material and social development of the State, for the promotion of Agricul ure, cheap transit, the rapid construction of our Railroads, the improvement of our rivers, home manufactures, Immigration, and the interests of education and public morals. In pursuance of these ends the PRESS will be *the firm antagonist of all MONOPOLIES which seek by the use of political agencies to subordinate the public interests to private ends.*

THE BEST NEWSPAPER.

The PRESS, by universal admission, is not only the best newspaper in Minnesota, but the best newspaper of its size in the United States. It aims at excelling all its cotemporaries in all its departments, and in every issue its readers will find—

1. Later Telegraphic, National, Foreign and State news;
2. Better and fuller Editorial news summaries;
3. A more tasteful and attractive variety of Miscellaneous Literature;
4. A wider range of State, Local and General Correspondence:
5. Fuller and more accurate Market and Local Reports;
6. A more thorough statistical exposition and Editorial presentation of the resources and general growth of the State in Agriculture, Commerce, Manufacture, Population, &c., &c., than in any other Journal.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

With *treble the circulation* of any other Minnesota journal, the PRESS is the best advertising medium in the State. It is besides the

The Official Journal of the State and the United States,

and is the only journal which publishes all the laws of Congress and of our State Legislature.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Special pains will be taken to adapt the Weekly to family reading. Tales, poetry, and miscellaneous literature, fun and the most important and interesting General, State, and Local news, will be carefully selected for that edition, while the mass of less important news matter will be condensed for its columns.

TERMS.

WEEKLY.

One copy one year....................$2 00
Clubs of ten copies one year, to one address....................18 00
Clubs of twenty copies, one year, to one address....................35 00

Remittances for clubs for this edition must in all cases be made at one time; but additions may be made at any time, at club rates, AFTER the club has been raised provided a full year's subscription is made.

TRI-WEEKLY.

One copy one year at the rate of Six Dollars per annum.

Clubs of six or nine, *to one address*, at the rate of five dollars per annum.

DAILY.

One year $10.00, six months $5.00, three months $2.50.

PRESS PRINTING CO.,
St. Paul, Minn.

Minnesota Gold Mining Co

Organized Dec. 5th, 1865.

OFFICERS.
BRIG. GEN. H. H. SIBLEY, President.
JAMES E. THOMPSON, Vice President.
GOV. STEPHEN MILLER, Secretary,
HON. JOHN S. PRINCE, Treasurer,
HORACE R. BIGELOW, Attorney.

DIRECTORS.
Henry H. Sibley, Richard Chute,
Franklin Steele, Walter W. Webb,
Jas. E. Thompson, John S. Prince,
Samuel H. Chute.

STOCKHOLDERS.
Gov. Stephen Miller, Hon. H. M. Rice,
Brevet Maj. Gen. J. M. Corse, Hon. John S. Prince,
Robert H. Hawthorne,
Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley, Horace Thompson,
Walter W. Webb, Richard Chute,
Hon. Daniel S. Norton, Capt. H. L. Carver,
Franklin Steele, Hon. Edmund Rice,
Jacob W. Bass, Charles H. Oakes,
Judge J. J. Pearson, Pa. Maj. W. J. Cullen,
Judge A. O. Heister, Pa. J. E. Thompson,
Samuel H. Chute, Stephen C. Miller,
H. T. Welles, Major E. A. Hatch,

The lands located, **1,000 acres**, and upon which mining operations will be immediately commenced, constitute the capital stock of the Company, to wit: $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $50 each; 3,800 shares reserved for working capital.

Further information can be obtained from John S. Prince, at his office on Third street, which is the present office of the Company, and where subscription books are now open.

A pamphlet will be forthcoming in a few days containing a detailed statement of the Lands located by the Company, and of its organization and prospective operations, with analysis and assays of specimens, &c., &c.

dec10-1m

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

From this Time Out.

STYLES NEW AND ELEGANT.

Stock Extensive and Varied.

Embracing the largest and most complete assortment of

French, English & American

BEAVERS,

of the very best grade and quality, for Overcoats and Suits. Also a large stock of

FOERIGN AND DOMESTIC

Coatings, Cassimeres, &c.,

That we will offer for sale in large or small quantities, or make into garments. We invite the attention of gentlemen who prefer Clothing.

STYLISH AND FASHIONABLE,

as well as those of more conservative taste, with confidence that our goods and prices will merit their patronage.

We have at this time a good assortment of

Plymouth, N. H., Gloves,

MITTENS AND OTTER GAUNTLETS,

of the finest quality.

E. B. TENNEY,

Bridge Square St. Paul.

dec24

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

STATE LAND OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, MINN., Dec. 22, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the right to cut pine timber on the following School Land during the ensuing season, will be offered at public sale at the office of the Surveyor General of Logs and Lumber, in the town of Stillwater, on Saturday the 20th day of January, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., viz.:

Section.	Town.	Range.	Minimum price per 1000 feet.
16	40	23	$2 00
36	"	"	2 00
16	"	24	2 00
36	"	24	2 00
16	39	"	2 00
"	40	25	2 00
36	"	"	2 00
16	38	24	2 00
"	"	25	2 00
"	39	"	2 00
36	"	"	2 00

The "Stumpage" will be sold subject to a "Permit," the conditions of which will be made known on the day of sale.

No bid below the minimum price per thousand feet will be received

On each tract purchased the sum of fifty dollars will be required down, which will apply on the permit, if properly observed; otherwise it will be forfeited to the State

CHAS. McILRATH,
Commissioner.

dec23-d23,24,25&jan18,19,20&w28-jan4,11

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

STATE LAND OFFICE,
St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 30, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the right to cut pine timber on the following School Lands, during the ensuing season, will be offered at public sale, at the office of the Surveyor General of Logs and Lumber, in the town of St. Anthony on Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1865, at three o'clock P. M., viz:

Section.	Town.	Range.	Minimum price per M.
16	37	26	$2 00
36	"	"	1 75
16	"	27	1 75
36	"	"	1 50
16 & 36	38	26	1 50
16 & 36	"	27	2 00
16	"	25	2 50
36	"	"	1 75
16 & 36	39	27	2 00
36	"	28	2 00
16	40	26	1 50
16 & 36	"	27	2 00
16	"	29	2 00
16 & 36	41	26	2 00
16	41	27	1 50
36	"	"	1 75
16	"	28	2 00
36	"	29	2 00

The "stumpage" will be sold subject to a "Permit," the conditions of which will be made known on the day of sale.

No bid below the minimum price per thousand feet will be received.

On each tract purchased the sum of fifty dollars will be required down, which will apply on the permit, if properly observed, otherwise it will become forfeited to the State.

CHARLES McILRATH,
Commissioner.

d-dec1,2,3,&28,29,30-&wlldec30

HURRY UP.

A few more persons can join "The Mutual Protection Gold Miner's Company of Minnesota," by paying $300 each, which entitles them to all the benefits of the *original* Company. Application for Membership must be made to R. A. Winston, Esq., General Agent, Carpenter House, St. Paul, within TEN DAYS from December 27th, as after that date no person will be able to join the Company, unless on a vote of the members.

The original Company moves to the Mines on the 27th of December, and all who join at $300, will follow immediately.

THOMAS M. NEWSON,
President.
NEWTON WILLIAMS, Sec'y. dec.27-6t.*

HOME EMPLOYMENT.

A good man wanted in every town and county in the United States, to engage in an honorable business. First-rate pay allowed. The only qualifications required are tact and industry. Address, with stamp, for particulars, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. dec28-d3t&w3t

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Marine Bank of St. Paul, for the election of eight Directors, will be held at its Banking House in St. Paul on Tuesday, January 9th, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M.

O. B. TURRELL, Cashier.
dec9-wes&sat-tjan7

VERMILION FALLS Gold Mining Co.

This Company—the first for Gold Mining organized in Minnesota—take this method of announcing that their stock book is now open for subscriptions, and that the Secretary can be found for the present at the office of Dr. C. D. Williams, near the International, on 7th street.

The Company is possessed of Eighty Acres of heavily Timbered Land on the southern shore of Lake Vermilion, in St. Louis county, Minnesota. Extending through this land are many wide *rich veins of Gold bearing Quartz*, one of them being TEN FEET IN WIDTH, and the identical one from which Prof. Eames, our State Geologist, took specimens which yielded over Thirty Dollars to the ton at the Philadelphia Mint.

The Company is also in possession of the immense and valuable

WATER POWER
OF THE
Vermilion Falls,

in the immediate vicinity, and the only valuable Water Power within many miles of the Mines.

To those having the least knowledge of Quartz Mining, it will be unnecessary to speak of the *inestimable value* of an unlimited supply of pure running water for amalgamating purposes. It is in fact, a prize *above all computation*.

The Vermilion Falls Gold Mining Company has a capital of $300,000, divided into six thousand shares, with a capital stock actually paid in of $110,000. It is the intention of the Company to apply the capital as fast as paid in, to working the mine, manufacturing GOLD BULLION and erecting machinery at

VERMILION FALLS.

All stock sold by this Company is free from assessments.

Pamphlets containing full particulars of this Company's Land, Timber, Gold Quartz, Water Power and other property—with maps of the same—can always be obtained of any of the officers.

Vermilion Falls
GOLD MINING CO.
ORGANIZED IN ST. PAUL
Nov. 7th, 1865.

President—C. DRAPER WILLIAMS,
Secretary—E. A. DODGE,
Treasurer—OSSIAN E. DODGE,
Attorney—JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.
Directors—HON. C. D. GILFILLAN, OSSIAN E. DODGE, C. DRAPER WILLIAMS, JAMES GILFILLAN, E. A. DODGE.
dec3-3m

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT RIDGELY, Minn.,
December 22d, 1865.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at this office, on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1866, at 12 M., the following described government property, to wit:

(14) Fourteen Box Stoves.
(12) Twelve Cook Stoves.
(60) Sixty joints Stovepipe.
(443) Four hundred and forty-three pounds of Stovepipe and Elbow.
(2) Two horse blankets.
(3) Three bolsters and pouches.
(13) Thirteen saddle bags.
(6) Six valices.
(27) twenty-seven wagon sheets.
(3) Three broad axes.
(3) Three bevels.
(46) Forty-six assorted chisels.
(1) One gimblet.
(2) Two mortising guages.
(20) Twenty assorted planes.
(4) Four handsaws.
(4) Four backsaws.
(5) Five cross cut saws.
(1) One whip saw.
(5) Five saw setts.
(10) Ten bench screws.
(1) One tackle block.
(13) Thirteen framing chisels.
(70) Seventy axes.
(20) Twenty hay forks.
(8) Eight stable forks.
(4) Four mattocks.
(27) Twenty-seven pickaxes.
(1) One pump.
(25) Twenty-five scythes.
(25) Twenty-five snaths.
(20) Twenty shovels.
(19) Nineteen spades.
(1) One brass stop cock.
(250) Two hundred and fifty oats sacks.
(10) Ten pounds lead pipe.
(334) Three hundred and thirty-four pounds Manilla rope.
(18) Eighteen camp hatchets.
(18) Eighteen camp hatchet handles.

Terms—Cash in United States Funds

GEORGE P. DOAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.
dec27-15t

Minnesota Staats Zietung copy three times.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT ABERCROMBIE, D. T., Dec. 11, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS,
IN DUPLICATE,

will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.

Monday, January 1st, 1866,

for the delivery of

Six Hundred (600) Cords,

of good

Merchantable Hard Wood.

The wood to be delivered at this post on or before April 1st, 1866, and in such quantities prior to that time as may be required.

Bidders will give their names and address in full, and in case of firms the precise name and address of each individual member must, with the name of the firm, be stated.

A printed copy of this advertisement will be attached to each proposal.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the amount advertised for.

All bids must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the following form:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition: and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

Signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility should be vouched for by the Clerk of the U. S. District Court or the U. S. District Attorney.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals from persons who have previously failed to comply with their bids or from disloyal persons will not be considered.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required from the person or persons to whom a contract may be awarded.

Contractors will furnish the necessary stamps for bonds and contracts.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and addressed to the undersigned.

J. F. McKUSICK,
Capt. and A. Q. M. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.
dec13-14t

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
SAINT PAUL, MINN, Dec. 23, 1865.

There will be offered for sale at public auction, on the 8th day of January, 1866, at the Government Stables, in the city of Saint Paul, Minnesota, 475 U. S. Horses.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of each day, and continue until all are sold.

This is the last and best lot of U. S. Horses that will be, or have been, offered for sale in this District, and will afford a rare opportunity to secure good horses, as the greater portion were reserved for service from the former sale.

Terms, cash in U. S. currency.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General L. C. Easton, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri.

H. L. CARVER,
Capt. A. Q. M. and Chief Q. M. Dist. Minn.
dec23-dtill-jan8

CHAS. A. UPHAM,
COMMERCIAL BROKER
AND
Commission Merchant,
35 North Commercial Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
dec.27-6mos.

Groceries.

J. M. BOHRER, R. MORRISSON, C. P. REEVES.

BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Jackson street,
St. Paul, Minn.

500 bbls choice Green Apples
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

150 Kits Extra Family Mackerel,
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

50 hhds fine Porto Rico Sugar,
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

500 bbls Refined Sugar
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

200 bbls Syrup, all Grades,
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

100,000 Choice Imported and Domestic Cigars,
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

100 Bags Prime Rio Coffee
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

25 sacks Laguyra, 30 sacks Choice O. G. Java Coffee,
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

150 half Chests Choice Teas
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

500 Caddies and Boxes Chewing Tobaccos,
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES.
No. 3 Jackson street.

200 bbls choice Smoking Tobaccos
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

100 Coils Manilla Rope
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

200 Boxes M. R. & Layer Raisins
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

50 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

200 boxes Assorted Candies
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

100 Half bbls White Fish
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

75 half bbls Nos. 1 & 2 Mackerel,
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

100 Boxes Pure Saleratus,
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

100 Cases Canned Peaches,
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

200 bbls Carbon Oil,
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

10,000 lbs Choice French Cured Codfish.
in store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.
nov29-tf

GROCERIES.

We have now on hand a well assorted stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Such as Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits, Spices, Tubs, Pails, Brooms, Soaps, Candles, Oil, Vinegar, Dried Fish, Mackerel, Codfish, White Fish, Beans, Peas.

XXX FLOUR.

Nuts and Green Fruits. A large winter stock of vegetables, viz: Hubbard Squash, Cabbage, Beets, Parsnips, Onions and Carrots. 1,000 head of Celery. Goods delivered free of charge.

DUGAN, RUNNETTE & CO.,
nov 22 Jackson street, St. Paul,

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND AGENTS FOR THE
Merchants' Despatch
LOWER LEVEE AND SIBLEY STREET,
jy13-tf ST. PAUL.

PUTNAM & PAAR
just received a new stock of
ALL KINDS OF PIPES,
which are, as to style and variety, the best ever brought to St. Paul, and especially
Genuine Meerschaum Pipes,
CIGAR HOLDERS,
and everything to suit the most fastidious, and just the goods for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

PUTNAM & PAAR
have received genuine
Virginia Smoking Tobacco.
no25-2m

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Second National Bank of St. Paul, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House of said Bank on the second Tuesday of January, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day.

Dated St. Paul, Dec. 8th, 1865.
dec9-td D. A. MONFORT, Cashier.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Culver & Farrington is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party may sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

GEORGE CULVER,
JOHN FARRINGTON.
St. Paul, Nov. 7, 1865. nov11-tf

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Sample with Catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and Address, D. HEMETTE.
dec.27-6m. 68 Liberty st. N. Y. City.

Clothing.

NEW
WHOLESALE HOUSE.

ALTMAN & CO.,
204 Third Street, Mackubin's Block,

Having opened a new Wholesale House in St. Paul, with a large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE
CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres,
VESTINGS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS
AND
Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Solicit the Patronage of the Public.

Having a buyer for our Establishment constantly in New York, and being a Branch of the Largest Wholesale House in Buffalo,

WE OFFER OUR GOODS AT THE
Lowest Market Prices.
nov8-3m

NEW STORE.
NEW GOODS!
G. G. GRISWOLD.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
MEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS,
HATS, CAPS,
AND
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags,
MILITARY GOODS, RUBBER CAPES, COATS, LEGGINS, ETC. FUR CAPS, COLLARS, GLOVES, BUFFALO COATS AND ROBES.

Clothing Manufactured to Order, under management of JACOB MATTHEWS, Cutter. H. P. BOYLON, Salesman; both formerly with T. B. Campbell.

194 Third Street.
(Wilcox Block.)
SAINT PAUL, MINN.
lly18-tf

I BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the trade and the public generally to my large and well selected stock of

Staple & Fancy Groceries,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Consisting in part of

	Nuts,	Mushroom Catsup,
	Dates,	Tomato "
	Figs,	Brandy Cherries,
	Prunes,	" Peaches,
Canned	Lobsters,	Currants,
"	Salmon,	Raisins,
"	Clams,	Lemons,
"	Tomatoes,	Club Sauce,
"	Green Corn,	Worcester Sauce,
"	Green Peas,	Cumberland Sauce,
Dried	Apples,	Oyster Sauce,
"	Blackberries,	Pickles,
"	Raspberries,	Sardines,
"	Cherries,	Candied Citron,
"	Peaches,	" Lemon,
	Oyster Catsup,	" Orange.

GUAVA JELLY.
800 Barrels Choice Green Apples,
KENDALL'S SUPERIOR!
CHICAGO CRACKERS
JELLIES AND CANNED FRUIT
Of Every Description.
Hominy, Cranberry Sauce,
GUAVA JELLY,
YORK STATE FACTORY CHEESE,
PINE APPLE CHEESE.
FRESH OYSTERS,
Best in the Market.

BURNETT'S CELEBRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, and every article, staple and fancy, usually kept by a grocer. I also wish to call the attention of the trade to my large and well selected stock of

Candies and Sugar Toys,
Which I will sell to the trade at a close figure.

B. PRESLEY,
129 Third St., St. Paul.
dec13-1m.

Why Should You?

Simply for the Reason that you can secure for a few days Bargains in PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS and everything in the Music Line at

MUNGER BROS.,
102 Third street.
dec14-tf

MILLINERY OPENING!

MRS. DUGAN having just returned from the East proposes having her opening on

Wednesday Next, 4th Instant,

To which she respectfully invites the Ladies of St. Paul and vicinity.

The stock being unusually large and personally selected, she hopes to make it pleasant and profitable for all who may favor her with a call.

The stock is in CATHOLIC BLOCK, second block below the bridge, Third street, St. Paul, Minn. Milliners wanted.

MRS. J. J. DUGAN.
October 2, 1865. oct3

SPORTSMEN, HO!

GRAND MATCH SHOOTING

For Holiday Turkeys, Ducks and Pheasants.

Bechtner & Kottmann's SHOOTING GALLERY, Corner of Third and Franklin Streets, Edgerton's Building, every day and evening.
dec16-tjan1,

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1865.

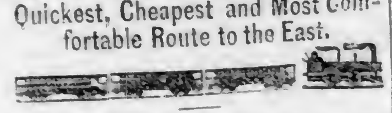
Railroads.

1865. 1866.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Quickest, Cheapest and Most Comfortable Route to the East.



On and after MONDAY, December 4th, 1865, Trains will move as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Minneapolis	7.00 A. M.
" Mendota	7.50 "
" Westcott	8.20 "
" Rosemount	8.45 "
" Farmington	9.20 "
" Castle Rock	9.50 "
" Northfield	10.30 "
" Dundas	10.50 "
Arrive Faribault	11.30 M.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Faribault	3.00 P. M.
" Dundas	5.40 "
" Northfield	6.10 "
" Castle Rock	6.35 "
" Farmington	7.00 "
" Rosemount	7.35 "
" Westcott	8.05 "
" Mendota	8.40 "
Arrive Minneapolis	9.20 "

Trains make direct connections with the Minnesota Stage Company's lines at Faribault.

Two daily lines of four horse coaches run between Faribault and Kasson, where passengers connect with trains on the Winona and St. Peter Railroad.

Passengers leaving St. Paul or Minneapolis at 7 A. M. arrive at Winona at 11 P. M., and at La Crosse to take the 6 A. M. train next morning; or if preferred remain at Winona over night and reach La Crosse for the 5 P. M. train next day.

Arrangements have been made for forwarding freight by this route from La Crosse with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates. Through contracts for freight can be made at the office of the Company in Minneapolis, or with Borup & Champlin, Agents, St. Paul.

Through Tickets can be purchased to La Crosse and all points in the interior of Southern Minnesota at the office of the Railway Company and of the Minnesota Stage Company.

dec4-tf D. C. SHEPARD, Sup't.

MINN. VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after

Monday, December 25th, 1865,

Trains will run as indicated below, connecting at Mendota with the

Minnesota Stage Co.'s Line,

To and from St. Paul, and Morning train going south on the

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

GOING WEST—LEAVES

St. Paul at 6.30 a. m. & 4.30 p. m.

GOING EAST.

Leaves Shakopee at 6 a. m. & 4 p. m.

G. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

December 24, 1865. dec25

FIRST DIVISION

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R. R.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

MORNING.

Leaves St. Paul	8:00 A. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	8:45 A. M.
Leaves Manomin	9:10 A. M.
Leaves Anoka	9:45 A. M.
Leaves Itasca	10:05 A. M.
Arrive at Elk River	10:25 A. M.

EVENING.

Leaves St. Paul	3:30 P. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	4:20 P. M.
Leaves Manomin	4:45 P. M.
Leaves Anoka	5:25 P. M.
Leaves Itasca	5:45 P. M.
Arrive at Elk River	6:05 P. M.

GOING EAST.

MORNING.

Leaves Elk River	7:35 A. M.
Leaves Itasca	8:05 A. M.
Leaves Anoka	8:25 A. M.
Leaves Manomin	9:10 A. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	9:45 A. M.
Arrive at St. Paul	10:35 A. M.

EVENING.

Leaves Elk River	3:25 P. M.
Leaves Itasca	3:45 P. M.
Leaves Anoka	4:10 P. M.
Leaves Manomin	4:45 P. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	5:15 P. M.
Arrive at St. Paul	5:55 P. M.

TICKETS must be purchased at the Stations, or an extra rate will be collected by the Conductor.

DAILY FREIGHT TRAINS.

Going East	A. M.
Going West	P. M.

spl8-tf F. R. DELANO, Sup't.

TO RAILROAD PASSENGERS

Passengers going East or South over the

Minnesota Central Railway,

can leave St. Paul at 3½ o'clock P. M. by the

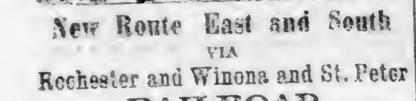
1st Division St. Paul & Pacific R. R.

And reach St. Anthony in time to connect with the 4:30 o'clock P. M. train going South on that Road.

Omnibuses run direct from the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Depot to the Minnesota Central Railway Depot to convey passengers and baggage.

F. R. DELANO, Superintendent.

oct5-tf



New Route East and South

VIA

Rochester and Winona and St. Peter

RAILROAD.

A Passenger train leaves Rochester daily at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Winona at 5 o'clock, P. M., connecting with the

Minnesota Stage Co.'s Line

for La Crosse.

Returning, leaves Winona at 5 P. M., arriving at Rochester at 10 P. M.

Passengers by this route stop over night at Rochester and make the same time to and from St. Paul as by the River Route.

For Tickets apply to the Minnesota Stage Company's Office.

JOHN NEWF..., Superintendent.

dec18tf

FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,

LAND DEP'T, MAIN AND BRANCH LINES, ST. PAUL, June 1st, 1865.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS ON R. R. LANDS.

All persons claiming land at Government price who reside in the Townships named below, are hereby notified that the Company has acquired the fee to the Railroad lands located in said Townships, and they are hereby required to make proof of their right to the lands occupied by them, and make payment therefor according to the laws regulating the same.

Sections.	Town.	Range.
3, 5, 7	32	25
7, 17, 19, 21, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35	33	25
1, 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 27	33	26
27, 29, 31, 33, 35	34	26
7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29	35	26
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25	34	27
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35	35	27
19, 29, 31, 33	36	27
1, 3, 11, 13	34	28
1, 3, 5, 7, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 33, 35	35	28
1, 3	119	23
5, 19, 23, 27	120	23
19, 27, 31, 33, 35	121	23
5, 11, 15, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33	120	24
3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25, 27, 35	120	25
1, 3	119	25
19, 35	121	25
1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 29, 33	120	26
3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35	121	26
31, 33	122	26
1, 3, 11, 13	120	27
3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35	121	27
5, 9, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35	122	27
31	123	27
1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 23, 25	121	28
3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 35	122	28

GEORGE L. BECKER, Land Commissioner.

d&w—bdec1

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING IN the best style and at the lowest rates at the Daily Press Steam Job Printing office.

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, &c Bound in any style desired at the Press Bindery. Apply at the Counting Room.

Patent Medicines, &c.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE FOOD FOR INVALIDS.

Sold by VAWTER & ROSE, 111 3d st.

JAS. R. NICHOLS & Co's

Citrate Magnesia.

Sold by VAWTER & ROSE, 111 3d st.

ALL OF NICHOLS & CO'S

CHEMICALS

Are Sold to the Trade by VAWTER & ROSE, Wholesale Druggists.

HOW & STEVENS'

DYE COLORS, SOAP POWDER, & Color Discharger.

Are sold by VAWTER & ROSE.

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,
LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,
LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,

Sold Wholesale and Retail by VAWTER & ROSE, 111 3d st.

BED BUGS and INSECTS.

Butches' Dead Shot.
Lyons' Magnetic Powder.
Costar's Insect Powder.
Costar's Rat Exterminator.

Sold by VAWTER & ROSE, Union Block.

PERFUMERIES, SOAPS & TOILET GOODS.

In Good Variety, at VAWTER & ROSE'S, Union Block.

LARD OIL!
MACHINE OIL!
WHALE OIL!

For Sale to the Trade by VAWTER & ROSE.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,
Window Glass & Varnishes,

For Sale to the Trade by VAWTER & ROSE, 111 Third street.

jny23-1y

"THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."

Tarrant's Compound Extract of CUBEBS & COPAIBA.

Is a sure, certain and speedy cure for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, either in male or female, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days, and always in less time than any other preparation. In the use of Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba there is no need of confinement or change of diet. In its approved form of a paste, it is entirely tasteless, and causes no unpleasant sensation to the patient, and no exposure. It is acknowledged by the most learned in the profession that in the above class of diseases, Cubebs and Copaiba are the only two remedies known that can be relied upon with any certainty of success.

Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba NEVER FAILS!

Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich st., New York.

Sold by Druggists all over the World. my17-1y

THE ONLY SURE PHOTOGRAPH

As the name indicates, it not only RENEWS the growth of the hair when thin and falling off but it positively RENEWS THE COLOR to its original shade when it is turning grey or within whether caused by disease, grief or old age.

It will certainly do what is claimed for it, a fact to which hundreds, nay, thousands who have used it testify. Where one bottle is fairly used, in any community, its reputation "spreads like wild fire," and is the best advertisement and recommendation we desire. In the Eastern States, where the "RENEWER" originated, it is used by all Young Ladies as a Dressing, and is to be found on the toilet tables of Young Men, (also at their barbers;) while Older Men and Women will not be without it, as a renewer and restorative for their grey locks and bald heads, which it changes to their entire satisfaction.

We are selling in the city of Boston alone upwards of 16,000 bottles per month, and dealers giving the RENEWER the preference over all other Hair Preparations.

If not sold by Druggists in your town, A TRIAL BOTTLE will be sent to you by Express, upon receipt of of one dollar by mail—thus giving you an opportunity at once of testing its excellent virtues.

Orders for *Trial Bottles*, must be addressed to our general Agent for the Northwestern States, C. A. COOK, Box 6524, Chicago, Ill. All such orders will receive prompt attention.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.

The trade supplied at *Manufacturers' Prices* by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago Ill. Sold in St. Paul by E. H. BIGGS, and all Druggists. jly1-6m

Saint Paul Marble Works.

Cor. of Third & Exchange Sts., (Near the old American House.)

All kinds of MARBLE WORK done to order. Particular attention given to CONTRACTS for large MONUMENTS, or any kind of FANCY or PLAIN MONUMENTAL WORK.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Now is the time to leave your Spring orders.

C. J. ALDRICH, Agent for the Company.

feb25-1y

JAS. J. HILL,

Forwarding & Commission

AGENT FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PACKET COMPANY "ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY, MIL. AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, FREIGHT CONTRACTED TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH AT THE LOWEST RATES.

Overcharges and Damages promptly adjusted.

Office and Warehouse on the Lower Levee, St Paul. ap5-tf

NEW SALOON.

BECHTNER & KOTTMAN,

have opened a FIRST CLASS SALOON in Edgerten's building, corner Third and Franklin streets. The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

Ale and Beer on Draught.

We have a SHOOTING GALLERY fitted up in connection with the Saloon, in which the celebrated Smith & Wesson's Saloon Rifles are used. Call and see us.

sep26-tf

BROOMS! BROOMS! BROOMS

The undersigned having established a

Broom Factory in St. Paul

Would respectfully solicit the public patronage. They are prepared to furnish

At WHOLESALE,

The best article in the market at reasonable prices. ASHTON & SHEPARD, Fort street, opposite Eddy's Grocery.

nov10-1y

HENRY HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Real Estate Agent, Glencoe, McLeod county, Minnesota.]

dec3-1y*

HALF MILLION DOLLARS WORTH

TO BE DISPOSED OF AT

ONE DOLLAR EACH,

Without Regard to Value. Not to be Paid for until you know what you are to Receive.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES!

All to be sold for one Dollar Each.

300	Musical Boxes	$20 to	$150 each
150	" " with Bells and Castinets	200 "	500 "
500	Silver Teapots and Coffee Urns	20 "	50 "
500	Silver Chafing Dishes	30 "	100 "
1000	Silver Ice Pitchers	20 "	50 "
2500	Silver Syrup Cups, with Salvers	20 "	50 "
5000	Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	5 "	50 "
3000	Silver Castors	15 "	50 "
2000	Silver Fruit, Card and Cake Baskets	20 "	50 "
5000	Dozen Silver Tea Spoons	10 "	20 doz.
10000	Dozen Silver Table Spoons and Forks	20 "	40 "
250	Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	50 "	110 each.
250	Ladies Gold and Enameled Hunting Case Watches	35 "	70 "
500	Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches	35 "	70 "
200	Diamond Rings	50 "	100 "
5000	Gold Vest and Neck Chains	4 "	30 "
3000	Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4 "	8 "
5000	Jet and Gold Bracelets	6 "	10 "
2000	Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5 "	20 "
7000	Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 "	10 "
5000	Opal and Emerald Brooches	4 "	8 "
5000	Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Florentine Ear Drops	4 "	8 "
7500	Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4 "	8 "
4000	California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 "	10 "
3000	Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 "	8 "
4000	Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3 "	10
5000	Sets Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c	3 "	8 "
3000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c	4 "	6 "
10000	Miniature Lockets	2.50 "	10 "
4000	Miniature Lockets, Magic Spring	10 "	20 "
3000	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c	2 "	8 "
5000	Plain Gold Rings	4 "	10 "
10000	Stone Set and Signet Rings	2.50 "	10 "
5000	Chased Gold Rings	4 "	11 "
10000	California Diamond Rings	2 "	10 "
7500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet and Gold	5 "	15 "
6000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Cameo, Pearl, Opal and other Stones	4 "	15 "
10000	Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencils	4 "	10 "
10000	Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	6 "	10 "
5000	Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	15 "	25 "
5000	Ladies Gilt and Jet Buckles	5 "	15 "
5000	Ladies' Gilt and Jet Hair Bars and Balls	5 "	10 "

Certificates of the various articles are first put into envelopes, sealed up and mixed; and when ordered are taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for ONE DOLLAR.

Send 25 Cents for Certificate.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying the postage and doing the business, 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the Certificate is sent. Five Certificates will be sent for $1; 12 for $2; 30 for $5; 100 for $15.

AGENTS.—We want agents in every regiment, and in every town and county in the country, and those acting as such will be allowed ten cents on every certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps.

BRYAN BROS & CO., 58 Liberty-st., New York City.

no17-3m

C. PROAL.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

Woolen Horse Blankets,

Large lot just received.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!

SKATES! SKATES!

SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

Valises and Traveling Bags,

WHIPS!

Everything in the Saddlery Line; largest assortment ever brought to Minnesota. Also

Saddlery Hardware

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Cor. Third & Robert-st.

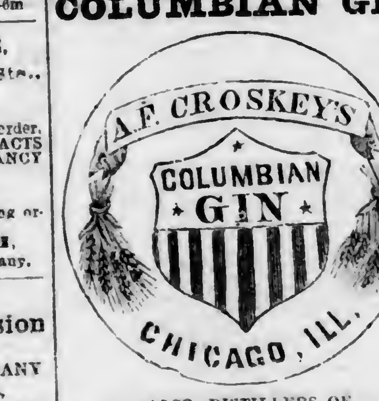
nov11

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO

(Successors to A. F. Croskey,)

And Sole Distillers of the Celebrated

COLUMBIAN GIN



ALSO, DISTILLERS OF

Alcohol, Pure Spirits,

WHISKIES OF ALL GRADES.

Domestic Liquors,

AND DEALERS IN

HIGHWINES.

OFFICE:

51 South Water street,

P. O. Drawer 6526. CHICAGO, ILL.

This being the cheapest Spirit market in the world, we invite attention of Dealers in Domestic Liquors to our goods, feeling assured that we can offer them special inducements.

We would call the particular attention of the trade to our

COLUMBIAN GIN,

Which is a distillation of Rye, Malt, Wine and Italian Juniper Berries, and has all the properties and flavor of the imported article.

sep2-eow1y wed

I DRIVE MY OWN TEAM.

I am still proprietor of the original "OLD CUROSITY SHOP," of St. Paul, now located at 236 Third street, for winter quarters, and give the best prices for all kinds of second-hand property. Send on your old stoves, but no buggy bedsteads.

dec24 ALFRED MOORE.

WIMBISH'S EXPRESS

carries Passengers, Baggage and Freight any where in the city at the lowest rates. Offices at Sinks' Grocery Store and Fairchild's Auction Store.

HARVEY OFFICER,

Attorney at Law. Office over Parker Paine Bank, Third street, St. Paul, Minn. n8 m3

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

The Mammoth Cave.

Col. Crogan, to whose family this great natural curiosity belongs, was a resident of Louisville, Ky. We have heard that he went to Europe some thirty years ago, and found himself frequently questioned as to the wonders of the Mammoth Cave—a place he had never visited, and of which he had heard but little at home, though living within ninety miles of it. He went there on his return, and the idea struck him to purchase it, and make it a family inheritance. In fifteen minutes bargaining he bought it for $10,000, and shortly after he was offered $100,000 for his purchase. In his will he tied it up in such a way that it must remain in his family for two generations; thus appending its celebrity to his name. There are 1,900 acres on the estate, though the cave probably runs under the property of a great number of other land owners. For fear of those who might dig down and establish an entrance to the cave on their own property, (a man's farm extending up to the zenith and down to the nadir,) great vigilance is exercised to prevent such subterranean surveys and measurements as would enable one to sink a shaft with any certainty. The cave extends ten or twelve miles in several directions, and it has been conjectured that "there is probably many a backwoodsman sitting in his hut within ten miles of the Cave quite unconscious that the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Europe and America are walking without leave under his potatoes and corn."

A Practical Hint from Mr. Carlyle.

The Edinburg *Courant* publishes the following extract from a characteristic letter by Thomas Carlyle:

"For many years it has been one of my constant regrets that no schoolmaster of mine had a knowledge of Natural History, so far, at least, as to have taught me the grasses that grow by the wayside, and the little winged and wingless neighbors who continually meet me with a salutation which I cannot answer as things are! Why didn't somebody teach me the constellations, too, and make me at home in the starry heavens, which are always overhead, and which I don't half know to this day?"

What thinker hasn't felt exactly what Mr. Carlyle says he has in this respect? What a source of wonder and delight, what a protection against mere vacuity of mind, against idleness and mischief would such information be to the millions if they possessed it. Can't our schools and educationists take a hint from Carlyle and set about supplying the great want he suggests? How beautiful to make every chase of a butterfly a lesson, invest every blade of grass with interest, and convert every rood of sky of an evening into a page of a reader.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Goddess of Reason.

In the Paris papers of August 1, 1817, appeared among the obituaries the following announcement:

"Died, within these few days, in the hospital of pauper lunatics of Salpetriere, where she had lived unpitied and unknown for many years, the famous Theroigne de Mericourt, (the Goddess of Reason,) the most remarkable of the heroines of the Revolution."

This female, nearly in a state of nudity, was seated upon a throne by Fouche and Carnot, in the Champ de Mars, and hailed alternately as the Goddess of Reason and Liberty. There was something remarkable in the history of the latter days of this poor creature, and her life is not without its moral. She who was taught publicly to blaspheme her Creator and dishonor her sex, was for the last twenty years of her miserable life subject to the greatest of human calamities—the deprivation of reason. She repented severely of her horrible crimes, and her few lucid intervals were filled up by the most heartrending lamentations. She died at the age of fifty-seven.

AN EXAMPLE TO MOTHERS.—Queen Victoria, when at home, regularly teaches a Sunday School and Bible class for the benefit of those residing in the palace and its vicinity. How attentive she is to her own children may be inferred from a late pleasing circumstance. The Archdeacon of London, on one occasion, was catechising the young Princes, and, being surprised at the accuracy of their answers, said to the youngest Prince, "Your Governess deserves great credit for instructing you so thoroughly in the catechism." Upon which the royal boy reponded, "Oh but it is mamma who teaches us the catechism." Many American mothers may take a profitable hint from this queenly practice.

—Bishop Potter of New York, in a sermon delivered last week, was very severe on operatic singing in the Episcopal churches of New York city. The whole thing he said, had become a scandal; it was time to speak out about it, and it was time it was suppressed. The Prayer Book contained an abundance of beautiful and impressive hymns, suited to every stage of life, and these, he said, should be used.

—N. P. Willis' poem entitled "The Maiden's Prayer," begins thus:

She rose from her delicious sleep.
And put away her soft brown hair.

This maiden must have lived prior to the advent of the "waterfall." At present the ladies put away their soft brown hair before going to "their delicious sleep."

NEW FIRM.

S. K. PUTNAM. ADOLPH PAAR.

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Importers of

SMOKERS ARTICLES

and

European Produce,

Dealers in

Green and Dried Fruits,

and in all kinds of

Tobacco & Segars,

Cor. Third & Market Sts., St. Paul.

October 2, 1865. oct5-tf

Coopers Wanted.

Three or four good floor barrel makers can get steady employment by the subscriber, in Northfield, Rice County, Minnesota, at as good wages as paid in the State.

A. LARAWAY, Northfield.

dec.27-6t.

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS for sale at the Daily Press office.

$100 REWARD

FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE

Coughs,
Influenza,
Tickling in the Throat,
Whooping Cough,
Or Relive Consumptive Coughs

AS QUICK AS

COE'S COUGH BALSAM!

Over Fifty Thousand Bottles have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession, any quantity of certificates, some from

Eminent Physicians,

who have used it in their practice, and given it the pre-eminence over any other compound.

It Does not Dry up a Cough,

but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES,

WILL INVARIABLY CURE

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

A HALF BOTTLE has often most completely cured the most

STUBBORN COUGH,

and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In Cases of CROUP we will Guarantee a Cure.

If taken in season.

No Family Should be Without it.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

ONLY 40 CENTS.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, New Haven Conn.

E. H. BIGGS,

Sole agents for the Northwest, at St. Paul, Minn., where all orders should be addressed.

jly6-eow

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY!
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY!

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cure all complaints incident to the sex, and remove all obstructions of nature from whatever cause, producing health, vigor and strength.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are better than all Pills, Powders and nostrums, being a fluid preparation, their action is direct and positive, and it needs nothing but good common sense to see and understand the reason why they cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach; they are, in the most obstinate cases,!

RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,

To the most delicate constitution.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS will certainly produce the regular return of nature, if taken a day or two before the expected period, and it is a maxim in the profession, that prevention is better than cure.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS have been used by over twenty-five thousand ladies within the past six months, and the testimony of all is, "It surely cures."

CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!

Bear in mind that I guarantee my DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these Drops would be sure to produce a miscarriage, if taken while in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

I could furnish any quantity of testimonials of its efficacy from my own patients, put the practice of parading bought and fictitious ones before the public is so prevalent, I do not deem it advisable.

BE WISE IN TIME,
BE WISE IN TIME,
BE WISE IN TIME,
BE WISE IN TIME.

Let not disease destroy your constitution. Try a bottle of my PERIODICAL DROPS, and you will be satisfied that I am no impositor—Tell your afflicted friend what restored the bloom of health to your cheeks, and thereby confer a favor more valuable than gold. For painful or scanty Menstruation it is just the thing.

I have in my mind an instance of a lady who had been suffering from painful Menstruation two or three years, confining her to her room each time. She had applied to several eminent physicians, without relief, when one bottle of my DROPS entirely cured her

ONE BOTTLE CURES,
ONE BOTTLE CURES,
ONE BOTTLE CURES,
ONE BOTTLE CURES,
In almost every case.

It is impossible to enjoy the bloom of health and vivacity of spirits, unless the Menses are regular as to the time, the quantity, and quality. When they are obstructed nature makes her efforts to obtain for it some other outlet, and unless those efforts of nature are assisted, the patient usually experiences Despondency, Nervousness, and finally, CONSUMPTION assumes its sway, and prematurely terminates a miserable life.

Do not suffer from these irregularities when an investment of one dollar in Lyon's Periodical Drops will regulate and restore nature to its healthy couse; and

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON
DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON

by those who have other preparations, which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops. But when the Druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you, or else enclose one dollar to the nearest general wholesale agent, who will return you a bottle by return Express.

See that the name of Jno. L. Lyon is written upon the directions which are wrapped around each bottle. None others are genuine. Therefore, beware of counterfeits. They are for sale by every Druggist in city and country at one dollar and a half ($1,50) per bottle. If you wish relief take no other.

Dr. JNO. L. LYON, Practicing Physician, New Haven, Conn.

Who can be consulted concerning all diseases, either personally or by letter.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston; D. S. Barnes & Co., New York; Lord & Smith, Chicago, Wholesale Agents.

E. H. BIGGS,

Sole agents for the Northwest, at St. Paul Minn., where all orders should be addressed.

BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES

[Successors to COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,]

WHOLESALE GROCERS

and Commission Merchants,

No. 3, JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

We have in Store one of the LARGEST STOCKS in this market of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Tobaccos and Cigars,

Which were selected by experienced buyers at LOW FIGURES, to meet the wants of this Trade. We would respectfully solicit an inspection of our Stock, as we feel confident we can meet the views of the closest buyers.

We are also prepared to handle Country Produce of all kinds, and make liberal CASH advances on consignments.

Referring to the above, we take pleasure in commending our successors to our old friends and patrons throughout the State, soliciting for them a continuance of the favors hitherto extended to us. Very Respectfully, COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

SAINT PAUL, October 10th, 1865. oct27-d&w-tf

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

HAVE ESTABLISHED A

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

In this city, in connection with their

PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,

and desire to call the attention of buyers to their

Immense Stock of

LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, FLAT AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' AND WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS, PENS, PENCILS, &c., &c.

Agents for

GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY

We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR

PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.

oct1 tf Office No. 220 Third-St., St. Paul, Min.

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

And Minnesota Hospital.

ESTABLISHED 1850, FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS, AND INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN 1861. OFFICE IN CONCERT HALL BLOCK—near the Post Office.

DR. WILLIAMS, the Consulting Surgeon of the above Institution, has just published a Manual of Sexual Diseases, a large book of 350 pages, and over 100 engravings. It is the only book ever published which gives a truthful description of Spermatorrhea, Venereal Diseases, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the urinary and reproductive organs of men and women of whatever nature, including the solitary habits of both sexes, and their deplorable consequences on the mind and body, impotence, loss of power, and the secret infirmities of youth and manhood, the physiology of marriage, &c., with new and successful methods of treatment for all the above cases. Mailed in a plain sealed wrapper for one dollar.

Descriptive Circulars containing valuable information to the afflicted who wish to avoid quackery, mailed in a sealed envelop on receipt of 10 cents. Also a pamphlet for ladies, price 5 cents. All communications confidential, and will reach the consulting surgeon by addressing THE GALENIC INSTITUTE, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

HARDWARE AND STOVES.

JOHN CURTIS,

Corner Third and Cedar Streets.

Manufacturers' Agent and Wholesale dealer in

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

NAILS, GLASS, SHOVELS, SPADES, CHAINS, STRAP AND T HINGES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTTLERY SCISSORS, PLATED WARE, LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD STOVES AND TINWARE.

State Agent for the sale of Morrison's celebrated

HOME COMFORT

Summer and Winter Cook Stoves.

The best in the world.

My stock of OFFICE, BOX, PARLOR, and a large variety of different kinds of COOK STOVES, is the largest ever brought to this market.

I keep a full stock of all goods in my line of trade, and I think I can offer inducements to the trade that will be to their advantage to deal with me. I keep a full stock of

TIN PLATES, PIG TIN,
SHEET COPPER, METTLE
AND COPPER BOTTOMS,
SHEET IRON,

Both American and Russia.

My stock of Newhouse Traps, Hunt's, Blood's, Ten Eyke's, Newmyers' and Groff's Axes is very large, and also a large stock of PUTNAM'S NORTHWESTERN AND PRESSED HORSE NAILS.

Edgar Nash is still connected with the establishment and will be happy to attend to the wants of his old friends at all times.

A look through my large stock is carefully requested of the trade before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN CURTIS.

aug5-1y

Prurigo Lotio

The Great Itch and Humor Killer of the 19th Century.

This *new preparation* possesses most *wonderful* properties, and is

A SURE CURE

For every species of the Itch, Prairie Itch, Barber's Itch, Wabash Scratches, Illinois Mange, Iowa and Missouri Digs, Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Ringworms, etc.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is a new and *certain cure* for all kinds of Itch, and, being a fluid preparation, is free from all the gummy, disagreeable qualities of the ointments in general use.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is safe to use under all circumstances, will not irritate the most tender skin, and CONTAINS NO MERCURY. Don't fail to try it. Manufactured by

E. T. & W. T. McFARLAND, Sole Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sold at Wholesale in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Peoria, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and all wholesale points.

EDWARD H. BIGGS,

Sole Agent for Minnesota.

dec3-6m

E. C. PALMER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office, Seward's Block, Third street. ...

Lamps, Oils, &c.

LAMP GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE,

Just received and in store, the largest amount of LAMP GOODS ever received in St. Paul.

LAMPS OF ALL STYLES.

1,500 dozen Lamp Chimneys and 300 gross Lamp Wicks.

A large Stock of LANTERNS at Marvin's Crockery Importing House, 189 and 191, Third Street. nov 22.

NEW

LUMBER YARD!

Corner Wabashaw and Fifth Streets, Opposite Minnesota House St. Paul, Minn.

The undersigned has established a new Lumber Yard in this city at the above named location, in connection with his

"LINCOLN MILLS,"

MINNEAPOLIS,

and desires to call the attention of Builders and others to his

IMMENSE STOCK OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

LUMBER!

INCLUDING

Flooring, Fencing,
Dimensions, Boards,
Clear Lumber, Siding,
Shingles, Lath, &c.,

which he has constantly on hand, and for sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Bills for large dimensions filled to order on short notice.

St. Paul, June 1, 1865.

H. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

1y W. D. WASHBURN.

FOR THE CARS

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

J. C. BURBANK & CO

A. E. AMES, M. D. A. AMES, M. D

DR. AMES & SON,

Physicians & Surgeons,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

Office—Opposite Nicollet House.

Residence—Corner of Ames and 4th Streets.

g26tljanlan*

FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

St. Paul and Shakopee.

MINN. VALLEY RAILROAD.

This Company is prepared to carry freight between Saint Paul and Shakopee, and intermediate stations. Freight intended for this line must be delivered to J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., the Company's Agents, at their Warehouse on the Levy in Saint Paul; or at any station on the line. Freight in considerable quantities will be called for, on notice, at the places of business on the principal streets, and all freight to St. Paul will be delivered at business places on Third street, or near the same without extra charge.

G. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

nov 23-tf

BLANK BOOKS, DAY BOOKS LEDGERS, JOURNALS, &c., made to any pattern and bound in the best style by the Press Printing Company.

Insurance, &c.

M. P. NICHOLS,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Metropolitan, New York

Capital	$1,000,000.
Surplus	600,000.

Lorillard, New York,

Capital	$1,000,000.
Surplus	300,000.

Phœnix, New York

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus	450,000

Mutual Benefit Life

Assets ...over $8,000,000.

OFFICE:

193 Third street, St. Paul.

D12-1y

SAINT PAUL

Fire and Marine

INSURANCE COMPANY.

216 3d street, St. Paul, Minn.

Capital, $500,000!

Insures Buildings, Merchandise and other property against loss or damage by Fire.

Also against the perils of Inland Navigation.

Particular attention given to the Insurance of *Farm Property, Isolated Dwellings*, and their *Furniture*, for one, two or five years.

Board of Directors.

THEO. BORUP,	WM. LEE,
J. C. BURBANK,	GEO. L. FARWELL,
JOHN NICOLS,	E. F. DRAKE,
JOHN L. MERRIAM,	HORACE THOMPSON,
W. W. EASTMAN,	WM. F. DAVIDSON,
JOHN S. PRINCE,	WM. P. MURRAY,
PETER BERKEY,	

J. C. BURBANK, President, S. S. EATON, Secretary.

aug15-tf

MADISON MUTUAL

FIRE & LIGHTNING INSURANCE CO

Cash and Surplus Capital

$664,021 67!

The only strictly FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY doing business in the State, and gives a broader protection at less cost than any other Insurance Company in the Northwest.

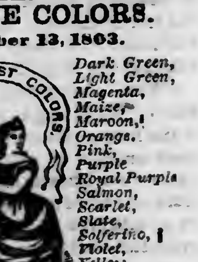
All losses Promptly adjusted and paid

OFFICERS.

John W. Boyd, President.
D. Worthington, Secretary.
S. D. Hastings, (State Treas. Wis.) Treasurer.
Hon. Stephen Miller, (Gov. of Minn.) Director,
G. R. MONTAGUE, General Agent.
P. O. address, LaCrosse, Wis je13d&w1y

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.



Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maize, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

HOWE & STEVENS, 260 BROADWAY, BOSTON.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally. oct8-6m

Alisma

FOR THE HAIR

A Reliable Restorative

AND

PERFECT HAIR DRESSING!

This admirable preparation is a most efficient remedy for Baldness. It prevents the hair from falling off or turning gray, and causes it to grow luxuriantly, making it very soft, glossy and beautiful, restoring it to its natural color. It also frees the head from dandruff and cures all diseases of the scalp. A few applications will convince the most skeptical of the truth of the above statements.

ALISMA

Should be used by every one who would preserve a beautiful head of Hair.

ALISMA

Should be used by every one who would improve the color and texture of their Hair.

ALISMA

Should be used by every one who would restore their Hair to more than its original beauty and luxuriance.

PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

MANUFACTURED BY

SEWARD & BENTLEY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

189 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

W. K. SWEET & CO., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.,

Wholesale Agents at Manufacturer's prices for the Northwest,

EDWARD H. BIGGS, Druggist, St. Paul.

nov7-d6m-eow wed

OLD RAT.

YOUR TIME IS SHORT.

A Great Discovery.

Death to Rats! Death to Mice!
Death to Ants! Death to Roaches!
Death to Vermin of all Kinds.

EVERY BOX WARRANTED.

Rats and Mice do not die on the Premises.
FAMILIES may use it with safety.
GROCERS may use it with safety.
Everybody can use it without danger to human life.
To prove its magic power, TRY IT.
Buy no other till you have used this article.

Price 25 Cents per Box.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago.

Agents for the Manufacturers, to whom all orders must be addressed. For sale at Retail by all Druggists and country dealers. dec28-6m

DOCTOR BIGELOW.

Office 179 South Clark Street, corner of Monroe, CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box, 164.

All Chronic and Sexual Diseases of a Private and Delicate Nature, treated with unparalleled success. Dr. Bigelow's Guide to Health, for ladies and gentlemen, is published monthly. Send for it if you think the writings of a physician whose reputation extends throughout the entire West should be worth reading. It is sent in plain sealed envelopes, free of charge. Almost every case can be treated by mail. Medicines sent to any address. Ladies, send for descriptive Circular of *Pessarie Remede*, the latest and best preventative of conception known.

Rooms Separate for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CONSULTATION AT OFFICE, FREE.

Office Hours:—From 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Spermatorrhoea or Nervous Debility, a cure warranted.

jan17.1yd&w

THE CITY.

A Skating Park.—The weather of the past week has been of the most charming character, just such as we are wont to call genuine Minnesota winter. The days have been bright and clear, with an atmosphere tempered down somewhat from that of the week previous, and just cold enough to make it exhilarating and healthful. The brilliant moonlight nights have been, if possible, even more delightful than the days, and, in the natural order of things, are likely to be repeated for some time to come.

This weather naturally suggests the question, which we hear asked almost every day, "Why is it that St. Paul cannot afford a skating park?" It is certainly strange that in a city of this size, where there are several hundred skaters—some of them, too, adepts in the art, that a little snow should be allowed to destroy for weeks, during the most delightful portion of the season, a recreation so fashionable and at the same time so graceful and health-giving as that of skating. If our people were overburdened with amusements; if there were other avenues of recreation open to them to occupy their leisure hours, this might be some excuse for the present state of things. But when we are absolutely destitute of everything of this sort during the period of our hibernation, it is perfectly astonishing, not to say ridiculous, that our young people should sit down and fold their arms to await a climatic change that shall effect what a little energy and a trifling expense can just as easily accomplish.

Some of the young gentlemen of the city undertook a few weeks ago to establish a skating park, but for some reason unknown to us it was allowed to fall through. The result is that we are likely to allow the winter to pass by with a thousand pairs of skates hanging upon the walls unused, just because Nature has not adapted the elements to meet our wants. Our neighbors at the Falls can have their park, and have it well sustained, too, while we of St. Paul, with double their population, cannot afford the same!

We *can* afford a skating park, and a good one, too. Our people would sustain one well if we had it. All it wants is for some one to take the lead and get the thing established. There is money in it, and we are surprised that some enterprising man don't avail himself of it. A space of a few acres in area could be cleared on the river and kept in condition at a trifling expense. There are hundreds of our citizens who would at once buy season tickets at any thing like a reasonable price.

"What is everybody's business is nobody's," and so long as no one takes the lead in this matter, just so long we will be in the same condition in which we are at present. Those of our business men who deal in skates could well afford to donate a liberal amount for an enterprise of this kind. The amount so invested would soon return to them in the increased sale of their goods.

This is a matter in which our people are all interested. Parents who have any regard for the health and pleasure of their children would gladly aid such an undertaking. The amount spent in purchasing useless presents during the holidays, many of which were a positive injury to the children, would have been sufficient to establish a first class skating park. And what is more, we venture the assertion that if the matter had been put to vote among the children, whether they should have a package of confectionery or a share in a skating park, as their Christmas present, there would have been an immense majority for the latter.

Won't some one, therefore, take the lead in this matter? All it wants is the start, and the people will assist with heart and hand. We shall see.

Symptoms of Cholera.—A few White Bears went out to the lake on Wednesday, had a good time, came back, and have since remained in "good condition." Not so, however, with a crowd that were at the lake on Thursday, to shoot turkeys. During the night every individual was nearly in the condition of the cake-eaters, at the Merchant's, a few weeks ago. The symptoms were alarming, and a Sanitary Commission was at once instituted, consisting of Dr. D. D., R. F. C., and R. G., who proceeded yesterday to dispense the most radical remedies, and we are glad to learn that all the turkey-shooters are now considered out of danger. The cause of their looseness no one can satisfactorily explain. The Sanitary Board, it is hoped, will investigate and report as soon as possible, in order to prevent unnecessary alarm among our citizens.

Personal.—Chief Justice Wilson of the Supreme Court, and Associate Justice Berry, have arrived in the city and are stopping at the Merchants. The session of the court begins on Tuesday, January 2d.

J. W. Taylor, Esq., arrived on Thursday evening from Washington.

Rifle Club.—We learn that the turkey shooters at White Bear Lake on Thursday, formed a rifle club, consisting of the following gentlemen: M. D. Clark, Dr. D. Day, Waters Kittridge, Wm. Hawthorne, R. Galloway, Peter Hopkins, Wm. Golcher, C. C. King, S. Wilson, Ben. Brunson and R. F. Combs.

The above list comprises some of the most noted shots in this neighborhood.

District Court.—The Court met yesterday morning at the usual hour, but no cases being ready for trial it was adjourned over until this evening.

ELFELT has just received a new style of Magic Hoop Skirt, the latest thing out. Every body should have one. They have also a large stock of ladies' under garments, the nicest and best in the city. Their assortment of goods is complete in every particular, all of which they are selling at short profits. They have a line of winter cloaks to which they invite special attention. Give them a call.

LOOK in at Tuttle's windows and see those large photographs and frames for five dollars.

WE learn that the Mutual Protection Gold Mining Company passed Rice Lake on Thursday evening in good spirits and condition. Their car went along finely and was voted a good institution.

LOOK in at Tuttle's windows and see those large photographs and frames for five dollars.

Local Notices.

DAVENPORT'S GOT 'EM YET.—There was a terrific rush on Saturday to Davenport for Holiday presents, and people went off loaded, thanking their stars that Davenport had got everything they wanted in Photograph Albums, Games, Writing Desks, Backgammon Boards, Chess-Men, Portfolios, &c. There is still some of the same sort left, and selling at very low prices. Davenport's got 'em yet—try him—234 Third street, next block above the Post Office.

ANOTHER RACE—ST. PAUL AGAINST HUDSON.—On Saturday next, Dec., 30th, there will come off a trot in a circle of ten miles, for four hours, between Ben. Hazen's roan horse (of St. Paul) and Ralph Taylor's gray mare (of Hudson) for $200 a side, to start from the City Hotel Hudson.

FOR Dandruff and gray hair, use G. Ranchfuss' Eureka Hair Invigorator. It is acknowledged by all who use it to be superior to all other articles of the kind now in use. Chase and Allen, Druggists, 323 Third Street, sole agents for St. Paul.

CHASE & ALLEN, Druggists, 323 Third street, have just received a splendid assortment of nicely perfumed toilet soaps. Call and see.

A GREAT variety of rich and beautiful Holiday presents at Chase & Allen's, No. 323 Third street, just above the Post Office.

EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.—The most elegant Extracts for the Handkerchiefs, Salon or Boudoir, in Plain and Ornamental cut glass aigrettes, selected with care for *Holiday Gifts*.

R. O. SWEENY & CO.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL is an exquisite handkerchief perfume. E. H. Biggs and all druggist's have it for sale.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES!

R. O. SWEENY & CO., 211 Third street.

HOLIDAY GOODS! for Christmas and New Year's presents. Etruscan, Egyptian, Antique, Bohemian, French and English Vases for Toilet, Boudoir, Salon and Etagere, Pitcher and Vase Colognes. Also a rich variety of Presentation Boxes, at

R. O. SWEENY & CO., 211 Third street.

SOAPS.—Family, Fancy and Rich Flower Scented Toilet Soaps.

R. O. SWEENY & CO., 211 Third street.

HAIR BRUSHES, Cloth Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Hand Brushes and Finger Brushes. THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT IN ST. PAUL.

R. O. SWEENY & CO., 211 Third street.

TOILET WATERS! TOILET WATERS!—Eau Verbena, Millefleurs, Violette, French and German Cologne Waters, Bay Rum and Laurel Water.

R. O. SWEENY & CO., 211 Third street.

TRUSSES.—Double and Single, for Adults and Infants. Inguinal, Femoral and Umbilical Hernias fitted with suitable mechanical appliances by a skillful and experienced operator.

All kinds of Female Supporters, Bandages, &c., on hand or *made to order*.

R. O. SWEENY & CO., 211 Third street.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW NEW YEAR WINE.—A very superior article of old Missouri Currant Wine, suitable for Christmas and New Year purposes, for sale by the gallon at low prices, at Paul Rieger's Drug store, upper town.

CHASE & ALLEN, Druggists, 323 Third street, just above the Post Office, have on hand a splendid assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Soaps, Tooth Powders, Tooth Soaps, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Hair Oils, Pomades, Handkerchief Boxes, Handkerchief and Glove Cases, Pocket Books, Patent Medicines, &c., &c. Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS!—Water and Oil Colors in Cakes and in Tubes, Canvasses, Stretchers, Brushes, Knives, Pallettes, Cups, Oils and Varnishes. Toy Paints for children, in great variety.

R. O. SWEENY & CO., 211 Third street.

SUSPENSORIES!—The largest and most complete assortment of Suspensory Bandages ever in St. Paul. Silk, Linen, Buckskin, Oil Silk, Cotton, and the "Patent Graduated Compression Suspensory."

R. O. SWEENY & CO., 211 Third street.

THE LATEST NEUVTE in the way of Exquisite Perfumery, the *Parfum Arabesque*, in rich white silk sachets; the *Sachet Watteau* in beautiful Venetian silk, to be had ONLY of R. O. Sweeny & Co., 211 Third street. Also, a *rare selection* of Silk and Paper Sachets of the *Choicest Odors*, suitable for presents to either ladies or gentlemen.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Paul Rieger's Drug Store, Third street, upper town, is the place to buy your holiday presents. His stock is now full and complete, embracing French, German and American Perfumeries of every description, the finest and best in the city, Perfumed Soaps, English and American Hair Brushes, and in short everything in the way of toilet goods that is wanted. He has also a large assortment of ladies' and gents' portmonies and pocket books of every style. He has just received a lot of other nice articles suitable for Christmas presents for ladies or gentlemen. Call and see his goods before purchasing. dec2-1m

LADIES RESTAURANT.—C. Schiller & Schmidt, No. 322 Third street, near the Presbyterian church, have just fitted up an elegant room on the second floor of their establishment, and which is intended for a LADIES' RESTAURANT. This room is furnished in the very best style, and is now the most complete Restaurant in the city. They keep on hand all kinds of choice wines and liquors which can be had when called for; and have, in addition, a full assortment of choice Confectionery, Cakes, Fruits, &c. Also, a large stock of Fancy Candies, suitable for Christmas Trees, which have just arrived. Give them a call. dec12-tilmay1

PAUL RIEGER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, consisting of Blackberry, Cranberry Currant, Raspberry, Rhubarb, native and Clinton Grape, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. Also, pure French Brandies, Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, Bitters of all kinds, at wholesale and retail. All kinds of Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfumery and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. je8 1y

MINNEHAHA, ST. ANTHONY, ST. PAUL—Strangers, visiting Minnesota, should not fail of calling at Martin's Art Gallery, 264 Third-st., St. Paul, the *only* place in the State where can be found a *full* collection of Photographic Views of Scenery, Indians, &c. As a word of advice: Do not buy until you have examined the assortment of sizes and prices at Martin's Art Gallery.

DR C. L. SPENCER'S FRAGRANT OUDOUSELAINE, FOR THE TEETH.—It is one of the very best articles for cleansing and preserving the Teeth, ever offered to the public, and is *warranted* to contain no acid or any other ingredient in the least injurious to the teeth. A cake of superior tooth paste accompanies each bottle. The Oudouselaine can be found at wholesale or retail by Druggists generally.

C. L. SPENCER & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

Messrs. BARNHAUS & VAN SHAACK, Chicago, Ill., agents for the North West. Sept. 26, tues, thurs&sat, 3mo.

Nashville Items.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 29.

The river is still rising. A fleet of coal barges from Kentucky, 15 in number from the Cumberland coal mines, arrived here to-day.

There is no means of crossing the river at this point except by skiffs.

Active preparations are in progress for the reconstruction of the suspension bridge. One cable of the bridge was thrown across yesterday.

Cotton firm with increased demand. Prices range from 38 to 42½—an improvement of about 1 cent per pound on all qualities.

Minneapolis.

By our own Reporter.

FRIDAY, 4, P. M.

PATCHING UP.—Holes having been cut to flood the skating park, the water was let upon the ice last evening, and to-day the condition of the surface is much improved. The Minnehaha Club bids fair to become one of our well established institutions.

TO THE CHILDREN.—Last evening Harrison's Hall was crowded with the children of the Methodist Sabbath School, to whom the congregation gave a supper. The festivities were enlivened by songs by the school, under the direction of Mr. J. B. McGibeney.

CHRISTMAS TREE.—Last evening a Christmas Tree was set up at Gethsemane Episcopal Church for the benefit of the children. There was a full attendance, and many nice things given away. Joy and gladness were very plenty.

CONCERT.—Next Tuesday evening a concert will be given by the singing class of the Methodist church, at the Church, under the direction of Prof. J. B. McGibeny.

THE First Baptist Church give a supper to the children of the Sabbath School this evening at their church.

SAFELY HOME.—Postmaster D. Bassett arrived in town Wednesday night from Washington. We are glad to welcome our citizens from their perilous travels.

STILL AT THE OLD STAND.—As the impression has generally obtained that I have gone out of business, I beg leave to inform the people of Minneapolis and vicinity, that I have not sold my stock of Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Kerosene Oil Lamps, Plated ware, and goods appertaining to this branch of business, but on the contrary, am making the above my special and exclusive business, and with a large stock on hand, which I will sell at wholesale or retail at very low figures. As I shall have to move my store in the spring, I will hold out great inducements to those wanting goods in my line.

N. B. A large lot of Toys and other goods suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.

A. WALCOTT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 20, 1865. *dec20-d9t

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the finest furs are offered for sale at Allen's, Minneapolis. The lot comprises muffs, collars, capes, skating caps and hoods of Mink, Fitch, and other furs, the most costly ever offered in town. These furs have been selected with great care, and are believed to be perfect, and are offered at low prices.

Also a few elegant cloaks of the most attractive styles, from celebrated Eastern emporiums of fashion, selected for this climate.

The entire stock at Allen's Dry Good Store, consisting of beautiful dress goods, woolens, fancy articles, sheetings, shirtings, hoods, comforters, &c., has been marked down to New York prices, and is offered for sale upon the most liberal terms.

E. L. ALLEN.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE—A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—This new institution is now fully opened and in full operation in Minneapolis, and located next door to the Extensive Livery Stable of the Messrs. Groff & Edey, and Chamber of Commerce, No. 8, where they propose to keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Clothing suited to the wants of all. They also would add that they cannot, will, and shall not sell their goods lower than their neighbors and all the world besides, as that would be a very foolish thing; but they will say that having paid cash for their entire stock in the best Eastern markets, that they can, will and shall sell as low as any other house in Minneapolis.

To this end the proprietor has secured the services of good and experienced men, and asks the favors of the people.

Call and see us.

8nov3m. R. E. LUCAS.

Stillwater.

By our own Reporter.

FUNERAL OF HENRY SAWYER.—The last sad rites appertaining to the burial of our friend, Mr. J. H. Sawyer, took place at the Myrtle Street Church on Thursday. All the county officers were present at the funeral, and took general charge of the arrangements, at the request of the wife and friends of the deceased. The funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. J. L. Howell, and was exceedingly touching and eloquent. He alluded in a very feeling manner to the many excellent and estimable traits of character belonging to the deceased, speaking from what he personally knew of him as a neighbor and a friend. These kindly allusions were at times very touching, and we noticed many a moistened eye, "albeit unused to tears."

On the day preceding the funeral, the county officers, at a meeting held at the office of the Register of Deeds, adopted the following resolutions expressive of their sorrow at the loss of a brother officer:

WHEREAS, Our community has been suddenly and painfully shocked by the death of our friend, J. H. Sawyer, late Register of Deeds of Washington county, whom it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst in his early manhood, and after a brief illness; therefore,

Resolved, That the sterling qualities of the deceased, as an honorable and upright citizen, an intelligent, accurate and courteous officer, and a faithful and genial friend, had so endeared him to a wide circle of friends that his untimely death has cast a deep gloom upon our entire community, while the loss sustained by his afflicted family of so affectionate and faithful a husband and father is truly irreparable.

Resolved, That we have been accustomed to meet the deceased in daily business and social intercourse, and who have known intimately his many estimable qualities, feel that to miss his cheerful and genial greeting, now hushed forever, will be a most painful loss to us all.

Resolved, That to the bereaved widow and family we tender our deep and heartfelt sympathy in this trying affliction.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, we attend the funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for thirty days.

ARKANSAS PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

Speech of Maj. Gen. Sherman.

A Convention of delegates from all parts of the State met at Little Rock on the 11th, to make a statement of their grievances, chief among these being the test oath adopted by the existing State authorities. Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, who was in town, was induced to address the Convention. He was received with cheers, and said, substantially:

GENTLEMEN: You are fully informed of the reasons why I am here, which is by special invitation of your committee. I am a military man, and it is not expected nor desired that I shall engage in any political discussion, or give you any advice politically. We military men dislike to mingle in political movements. We are sworn to obey the Constitution and laws, and in this country the laws govern.

I have not stopped to inquire by what authority you come together, nor do I care; for citizens of any neighborhood, county, or State have a right to meet together and consult as to the best mode of promoting the interests of the community; but be sure you represent the sentiments of the people. I think you ought to be very careful that you reflect the opinion of the whole people of Arkansas. I know the people of the South, and I know no Southern gentleman would willingly or intentionally represent himself to be what he is not. But I understand you are citizens of Arkansas, and delegates of the people, therefore you have a right to be here to discuss matters of interest to yourselves; to consider your grievances, if you have any, and to petition the President or Congress for redress, and I believe they will do you justice.

But you have a more important work. *It is not political.* Your State needs attention in other directions. I come here from a distance, and I tell you I find you far behind all other parts of the country. Give your immediate attention to those things which will make your State inviting to the stranger to come and settle among you. You have not fifty miles of good roads in Arkansas; improve these; make traveling more easy from point to point. You are behind your sister states because you have not adopted any system of internal improvement, or developed any of your vast resources.

You are welcome back into the Union, which is to-day stronger than ever, and the United States is now more highly honored abroad than heretofore, and beloved at home. But you think you have not all the rights you are entitled to, yet you now have more rights and privileges under existing circumstances than you would have in any civilized country except America. Had you done as you did in this land, under the bloody flag of Great Brittain or the tri-color of France, many of you would not be here, and you would not have been permitted to assemble as you are now assembled, and talk over political questions and rights. Is not the meeting of this Convention the best evidence that you have a good deal of liberty? As to the measure of your rights, I cannot inform you. What is right and wrong I do not profess to know, and I do not think you know, but we can all understand what is law. Inquire as to what is lawful—that is plain and simple. Act lawfully, and you will do right. There are large numbers of lawyers within the sound of my voice who can tell you what is lawful. Conform to the laws. This all we, as military men can sanction. Law is our guide.

I take the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety of every citizen helping his neighbors. The country is poor, and you can all do something toward building it up and restoring it to prosperty. Cultivate the soil; set your plantation in order; make every possible improvement; get your local and county affairs in good shape. Such work will be far more important and beneficial than whether you shall vote this year or next, or not until two or three years hence. There need be no hurry about this political organization; bide your time; help build up the country, and never mind about voting for the present. I believe all will work out right in a few years. What you want in this State is work—"elbow grease." You have minerals and other resources; develop those, and let the matter of voting alone for a little while.

With one million of acres of good soil, fine rivers, yet your population is thinner than in South Carolina that you have been taught to call uncivilized and barbarous. You are partially responsible for this. Improve your roads, and do all you can to make your State attractive to the immigrant. You are behind in all this. Now go to work earnestly in these directions, and then invite immigration. Fully as favored as Missouri in climate and resources, you can invite people hither, and many will come and settle among you. I think I am not overstating when I say that from 50,000 to 80,000 persons will have come into Missouri within the year, who will pay into the Treasury from five to fifty dollars each as taxes. With proper efforts Arkansas can receive a large addition to her population and tax-paying citizens.

With reference to the particular thing which brings you together, I have nothing to say. Yet, if you need advice concerning your interests, as military men we cannot give any, but as one gentleman to another we can. General Reynolds will, as it is his duty, and will be equally his pleasure, cheerfully confer with any of you, and render you all the aid he can.

But you think you are oppressed by the State Goverment. The fact that you are here to-day to talk concerning it, shows plainly that you are not suffering any severe oppression from it.

You want peace; the nation wants peace; we all desire peace, and I know we will have it. Whether you want it or not, you shall have it, for we have the power to enforce it! [Loud cheers.]

THE CLEVELAND MURDERER.

Dr. John W. Hughes Awaiting Sentence—His Conduct and the Feeling in his Behalf.

From the Cleveland Leader, 25th.

Dr. John W. Hughes, the murderer of Miss Tamzen Parsons, of Bedford, will probably be sentenced on Wednesday of this week. He says he expected the verdict rendered by the jury, and is content therewith. Some eight or ten days ago he solicited Rev. J. A. Thome to act as spiritual adviser, an office which the reverend gentleman accepts.

After the prisoner had been escorted to jail, on hearing the verdict rendered, he told the Sheriff that the finding of the jury was just, and that having made his peace with God, he should die content. Had it been proper he would liked to have thanked all parties for the kindness shown him. Rev. J. Montieth held a season of prayer with him immediately after he was conducted to his cell. The prisoner entered into the exercise with deep contrition, his iron nature giving way and he weeping like a stricken child.

The doctor is not kept in close confinement during the day, but Major Robinson has been appointed his special guard, attending him by day and sleeping in his cell at night.

The case of this unfortunate man has during the trial excited in the minds of the people in attendance, the profoundest pity. Not that the people consider him guiltless. He is adjudged worthy of death by all, but his intelligence, gentlemanly deportment and various things have wrought up the sympathies of the public. Whether his sentence (which must be that of death) shall be commuted to life-long imprisonment, or an effort to that end be made, remains to be seen.

The Feeling in Congress.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, (Carl Schurz,) writes from Washington on the 22d:

As to the state of public feeling at the time of the adjournment, it would be idle to deny that the President's haste in relieving the Provisional Governors while Congress was in session, and engaged in the discussion of measures bearing upon that subject, elicited very unfavorable comments even from many of those who are not inclined to find fault with the President except in extreme cases. It is asked, certainly not without pertinence, what has occurred to induce the President, after having but a short time ago ordered the Provisional Governors to hold on, suddenly to order the same Provisional Governors to surrender the Governments of their states, all this without taking the sense of Congress upon the matter. Being taken as a want of consideration for the legislative branch of the Government, this measure could not be calculated to foster that good feeling which promised to grow up between the President and Congress, especially as it is looked upon by many as an uncalled-for breach of the tacit understanding which was generally presumed to exist, that the Executive would permit things to remain in *statu quo* until Congress had spoken its mind.

The impression is gaining ground that the President, while professing great anxiety to avoid a conflict with Congress, is endeavoring to push forward the execution of his own plan, regardless of the will of the National Legislature. Such a course would naturally lead to sharp differences, and arouse the temper even of those who so far have been studiously cultivating harmony and good feeling.

On the other hand, it is gratifying to know—and I can state this upon good authority—that the President is in favor of a very important amendment to the Constitution, which is already before the two Houses of Congress. It is the amendment making the number of voters the basis of representation. It ought to be taken up immediately after the holidays, passed, and submitted to the different legislatures for ratification. Whatever may be thought of the theory upon which this amendment rests, its practical effect upon the solution of the most difficult problem before us, can hardly be questioned, and in the course of time it may be found that upon this basis many differences of opinion among those who ought to go together can be reconciled.

WARLIKE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Talk Between General Weitzel and General Mejia across the Rio Grande.

The following correspondence between the respective commanders on the American and Mexican side of the Rio Grande is the full report of a summary previously published:

GEN. MEJIA TO GEN. WEITZEL.

IMPERIAL MEXICAN ARMY, MATAMORAS, December 1, 1865.

GENERAL—In answer to your communication of October 24, I will state that I have taken the necessary information in regard to the detention of the individuals whom you ask me to set at liberty:

In none of the edifices which served as prisons in this city of Matamoras, can there be found the persons of James McElrath, Bartley Quinn or James Smith. But under the jurisdiction of the court martial are detained Richard Crawford or Cranford, Carter Smith and Joseph King, American soldiers, who deserted from your command on the 16th of September last, and were taken prisoners in the neighborhood of Matamoras on the next day, the 17th, in a skirmish which took place between a few of my soldiers and one of Cortinas' bands.

It is therefore impossible for me to set them at liberty.

It is true that a few men of color, of American origin, were employed on the public works or fortifications; but this labor was freely given, and they were paid one dollar each daily.

You see that neither the laws nor the treaties have been violated.

It is also certain that during the last operations in this city several negroes and former United States soldiers were arrested, but they were afterwards liberated. Still the presence of individuals of this class in the enemy's lines, the projectiles of American manufacture which were thrown over Matamoras, and the passage of Escobedo's artillery indiscriminate to and from Texas on the United States transports, justify in the eyes of my Government, such measures of security.

Accept, General, the assurance of my highest consideration.

TOMAS MEJIA, Gen. Com'g, etc.

To Maj. Gen. Weitzel, commanding Western District of Texas.

GEN. WEITZEL'S REPLY TO GEN. MEJIA.

HEADQ'RS DIST. OF THE RIO GRANDE, BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. Tomas Mejia, Commanding the line of the Rio Grande:

GENERAL—In accordance with instructions from Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Gulf, transmitted through Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, commanding Department of Texas, I hereby notify you that if any such outrages on American citizens as I complained of in my letter to you of the 24th of October last, are permitted within your lines, no excuses for such conduct will be accepted; that you will not be permitted to commit acts against the United States which are no accidents, and that the Government will not accept your personal apologies for your bad faith.

I am further ordered to say to you that hereafter, when any garrison under your command is in a state of siege, no supplies of any kind will be permitted to be sent to such garrison from this side, General Sheridan considering that it would be less of a violation of neutrality against the legitimate authority in Mexico to send powder to such a garrison.

I am further ordered to stop all intercourse with any garrison during the progress of a siege, except that which humanity shall dictate.

I am Sir, your ob't serv't,

G. WEITZEL,

Major-General Commanding.

The foregoing communication was returned by Gen. Mejia, with a verbal message to which Gen. Weitzel returned the following:

HEADQ'RS, DIST. OF THE RIO GRANDE, Brownsville, Texas, Dec. 1, 1865.

Major General Tomas Mejia, Commanding Line of Rio Grande:

GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st inst., in reply to my communication of the 24th of October last.

The three men that cannot now be found in your prisons have long ago been released. If the three men of the 23d United States colored troops were captured in the lines of your enemies in arms against you, I have nothing more to say, of course. But for humanity's sake, I ask that, on their trial, your court may take into consideration their ignorance, their ignorance of your language, and the fact that officers and others from the other side, induced these men to do what they did under promise of large sums of money. But three pieces of artillery have crossed and recrossed this river, and that only once, and then not on United States transports. But one of my officers, who saw the whole performance, says the guns were dismounted, the carriages taken apart, and the different parts carried over in skiffs. These were brought over to be repaired, and returned as soon as they were repaired.

As I understand you, however, you do not complain of this, nor of projectiles of American manufacture being thrown over Matamoras: but you merely mention them as facts which justified great precautionary measures on your part.

I have also received my communication of the 27th ultimo, returned to me. I must consider it unanswered, as I can receive no verbal reply to a communication written by direction of such high authority as it was.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL,

Major General, Commanding.

NEGRO TROUBLES.

At Alexandria and Manchester Va., and Wilmington, N. C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The *Evening Star* has information of a riot in Alexandria, Va., yesterday, and says it commenced by a party of negroes, who were going about the city with drums, breaking in the door of a man named Mankin. He fired on the party, killing one and wounding another. The disturbance extended to other portions of the city, and lasted until late at night. Shooting was going on in every direction. Four white men are reported killed, and a number wounded, in addition to six negroes reported killed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—On Saturday last the country people around Richmond were flocking into that city through fear of a negro insurrection on Christmas day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 26.—In some localities in this district, last night, considerable excitement prevailed, owing to an unfounded rumor being circulated that the blacks were to get up an insurrectionary movement against the whites. The blacks celebrated Christmas according to custom, by a display of fireworks. No overt act has been reported, except in Norfolk, where a negro attacked a policeman with a club, who, in self-defence, shot the colored man.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 26.—Christmas was observed in this city by all classes with the usual festivities. No demonstrations of mob violence occurred, except at Manchester, opposite Richmond, where a large number of freedmen surrounded the jail and forced the release of two colored prisoners.

Official reports from all other sections of the State represent the freedmen as quiet, and no apprehension exists on the part of the officers of the bureau of any disturbance among them.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 26.—The negroes made no organized demonstration in this vicinity on Christmas. There were a few isolated cases of collision between whites and blacks on Christmas morning. The negroes creating the disturbances were arrested by the police. A crowd of negroes rallied, when a detachment of the regular garrison came to the assistance of the police. About 100 negroes were arrested, but are not yet disposed of. There was no other disturbance of any consequence.

Southern Congressmen—Rush for Clerkships.

Correspondence New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—There is no truth in the report that the Southern members elect held a caucus a few days ago, and resolved to go home and remain there until after the 4th of March next. Most of these Southern Congressmen have gone home to spend the holidays, and intend returning in January to prosecute their claims for seats in Congress. From the tone of the leading men in both Houses just before the adjournment, there is reason to believe that the Tennessee Senators and Representatives will be admitted to seats before the 1st of February, and there is good reason to believe that most of the Representatives of the other Southern States will be admitted within a very short time. The opinion is gaining ground that the credentials of the claimants for seats from the Southern States should be referred to the Committee on Elections, and there disposed of without the incumbrance and weight of the loads of reconstruction resolutions offered, and stump speaking *boiled down* yet to be presented by members of Congress.

RUSH FOR CLERKSHIPS.

The pressure upon heads of departments for clerkships has increased enormously. Most of the Senators and Representatives have a half dozen special cases for favorable consideration, and each member claims that his friends are specially deserving and peculiarly fitted for tugging at the public bag. It should be known, and we have heretofore endeavored to give publicity to the fact, that there are no vacancies to be filled in the departments. On the contrary, nearly two hundred clerks have been discharged in the various bureaus within ten days past. Most of these are discharges made upon the ground that the government can dispense with the services of the decapitated individuals. Congressmen are not all-powerful here, and cannot make places for their unfortunate friends. The States of New York and Pennsylvania have already more than their just apportionment on the clerical force, and the same may be said of most of the Eastern and New England States. The Western and Northwestern States are not so well represented, and when vacancies occur the clerks are to be selected from those States until the proportion is equalized.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

If you wish anything in the line of

Watches, Clocks or Jewelry

Of any style or description, at twenty per cent cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be bought for elsewhere, call on

GEORGE ROCHAT,

No. 291 Third-st., St. Paul,

Nearly Opposite the Post Office.

Mr. ROCHAT learned his trade in Switzerland, and, in addition to his abilities as a workman, is a rare judge of every species of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., and has an enviable reputation of always representing his wares at just what they are. His assortment is complete, and persons desirous of procuring rich and elegant

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Should call on him by all means before making their purchases.

Mr. ROCHAT is a thorough artist in his line, and every species of Jewelry purchased from or repaired by him will be WARRANTED.

Call and see for yourselves before purchasing.

St. Paul, Dec. 15, 1865 deo15 4th&2w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An Assistant Teacher of Mathematics, St. Paul College Building; J. EDGAR DIXON, Principal. This School will resume it's duties Tuesday, January 2d, 1866.

dec29-3t*

STOLEN.—On Wednesday night, from the Stable corner of Seventh and Wabashaw streets, A SMALL SORREL PONY, about four years old, with a white stripe on its face. Any information leading to the recovery of the Pony will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded by

L. H. PARKS, Minnesota House.

dec29-3t*

FOR SALE.

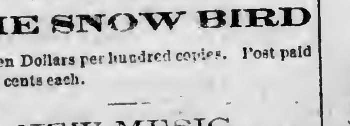
A first-class two seated Swell Body Sleigh, at R. L. WHARTON'S Carriage Shop, on Jackson street, near Sixth. dec29-4t*

LOST.

Between Farmington and St. Paul, on the 25th inst. a whole Skin Otter Muffler, trimmed with blue. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office or with

T. H. VAN DOREN, Ordnance Department, Fort Snelling.

dec28 3t*



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Fifteen Dollars per hundred copies. Post paid twenty cents each.

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NOW DEN—By the author of "Old Shady."
AWAY ON THE PRAIRIE ALONE—Geo. F. Root.
LE GAZETIER—Polka.
SLUMBER SONG—From L'Africaine

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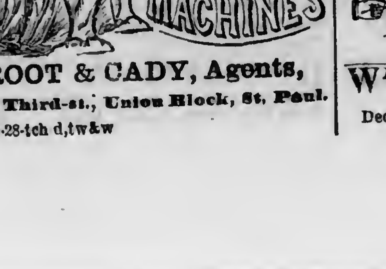

ROOT & CADY, Agents,

109 Third-st., Union Block, St. Paul.

dec-28-tch d,tw&w

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, July 1, 1865, - - $13,500,000.
Annual Cash Income, over - - 3,500,000.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

This is the largest Life Company in the United States. Its assets, *Thirteen Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars*, are more than double the cash assets of any other, and do not include any premium notes, fancy stocks, or any other imaginary or questionable securities.

Dividends are Declared Annually.

AND

ARE PAID AT ONCE.

The first dividend is declared on a policy at the end of the first year, and may be used in reducing the second premium. All other companies keep their dividends for four or more years. This is the

SAFEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST COMPANY,

For the policy holder. It has the largest assets, and declares the largest dividends. All policies are non-forfeitable, as the Company will always give a surrender value in cash if applied for within a reasonable time.

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Gen. Ag't for Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa & Minnesota

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

T. R. B. ELDRIDGE, Ag't, St. Paul, Min.

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dec10-1m-4th

Choice Trios, Quartets, &c., for Choirs

Quartets from *Beethoven* arr with Organ Acc., by A. DAVENPORT.—Trust in God. 30. O Lord, veil not thy face. 50. Praise ye the Lord. 50. Celestial Hope. 60.

Morning and Evening. Pieces designed as Voluntaries by L. H. SOUTHARD. Rejoice the heart of thy Servant. 40. I will praise thee. 40. I will be glad. 40. Blessed be the Lord. 40. Trust in God. 40. Let thy loving Mercy. 40

O that I had wings. (Qt.) BAKER. 30. Lo the day of rest declineth. (Qt.) EMERSON. 30. Guide me, O thou great Jehovah. EMERSON. 35. Jesus, Saviour of my Soul. (Qt.) WILSON. 30.

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Everybody Interested.

Youth and old age are alike benefited by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, causing luxuriant growth and beauty. Your hair, if changed to grey or white by sickness or other causes, will soon be restored to its natural color and beauty. Dandruff eradicated forever. The Hair falling stopped. The most delicate head-dress or bonnet can be worn without fear of soiling. The most delightful fragrance to the hair is imparted. If you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life, without delay purchase a bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing.

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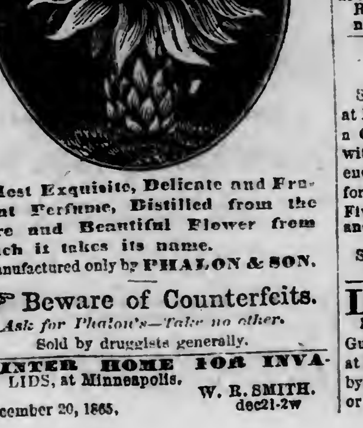
NEW PERFUME

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S



A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits.

Ask for Phalon's—Take no other.

Sold by druggists generally.

WINTER HOME FOR INVALIDS, at Minneapolis.

W. R. SMITH.

December 20, 1865. dec21-2w

HOLIDAY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

BLAKEMAN'S.

We would call the attention of our customers and the public to our large and splendid assortment of

JEWELRY,

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Solid Silver

AND

PLATED WARE,

And all of kinds Fancy Goods suitable for Holiday presents, which we offer at the lowest possible rates.

Our stock includes the latest styles of Jewelry, among which are the beautiful AM-E-THYST, so much in favor, sets of Coral Heads and Branches, Pearls and Carbuncles set in Etruscan Gold, Black and White Enameled sets with Pendants, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Watches, different sizes, cases enameled and set with Diamonds; Single and Cluster Diamond Rings and Pins; handsome Scarf Pins and Seal Rings for gents; new style Ladies' Leontine Chains, with Ribbons, Belt, Buckles Gold, Pearl, Ivory and Shell; large stock of Solid Silver and Plated Ware; new style Medalion Tea Sets; Wine Stands; Fruit, Pickle, Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Castors; Cake Baskets, Ice Pitchers, Tete-Tete sets, and a thousand other small things too numerous to mention.

Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, for street or parlor use; Boquet Holders, Cigar Holders; fine lot new style Fans; Pocket and Table Cutlery, in fact everything. We have everything found in a First Class Jewelry Store.

Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. We are sure to suit in something, and will show our goods willingly if you do not wish to purchase. Don't forget to call at

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NOTICE.—Particular attention given to fine watch and other repairing. Having secured the services of a first-class workman we can now warrant satisfaction in all work entrusted with us. nov26-5w

WHITCHER & TUTTLE'S

AMERICAN

LIVERY, SALE & BOARDING STABLE

Fourth Street, between Jackson and Robert.

(Between the Temperance House and City Hotel.)

Good Horses and Carriages furnished on short notice, and charges reasonable.

Saddle Horses always ready. Horses boarded by the day or week. Horses and Carriages bought and sold.

E. B. WHITCHER, F. J. TUTTLE, Proprietors.

St. Paul, Oct. 14, 1865. oct14 3m

BEING DETERMINED TO HAVE ALWAYS A

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

We have, after great difficulty, obtained a new lot of

BUFFALO SHOES,

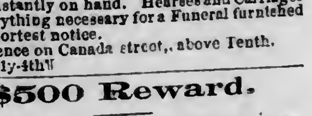
And other styles for COLD WEATHER, the only stock in the city. Shall have

BOOT PACS,

In a few days. Dealers can be supplied only at the BOOT AND SHOE HEADQUARTERS at reasonable prices.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.

dec22



JOHN A. STEES,

Undertaker,

Third street, Saint Paul, Minn.

SOLE AGENT FOR

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES & CASKETS

Cloth Caskets and Wooden Coffins of the latest style constantly on hand. Hearses and Carriages and everything necessary for a Funeral furnished at the shortest notice.

Residence on Canada street, above Tenth.

nov19-1y-4thW

$500 Reward.

Stolen from the track of the Central Railroad at Fort Snelling on Monday night, the 18th inst., a CANVASS COVERED LEATHER TRUNK, with C. G. Borup printed in large letters on the end. I will pay One Hundred Dollars reward for the delivery of the Trunk and contents, or Five Hundred Dollars for the Trunk, contents and Thief.

J. R. CLEVELAND.

St. Paul, December 23d, 1865.

dec24-tf

LOAN OFFICE.

Money loaned on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, and all kinds of personal property, at No. 231 Third street, opposite the First Presbyterian Church, St. Paul. Unredeemed pledges for sale. dec.23-1m

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME V. SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1865. NUMBER 300.

Historical Society

The St. Paul Daily Press.

SAINT PAUL, DECEMBER 31, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation nearly **Treble** *that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.*

THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

While public attention, in this part of the State, has been generally occupied with the development of the various lines of Railroad connecting with the Mississippi at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Winona, the Southern Minnesota Railroad—which, after the explosion of the Loan Scheme, had for several years almost dropped out of view—has been pushing its way during the past year, almost unobserved by the general public, up the beautiful valley of the Root River, till, with quiet but rapid strides, it has sprung into a position of commanding importance as one of the leading Railroad enterprises of the State.

The fact has heretofore been noted in our columns that ten miles of the track of this road have already been laid from a point on the Mississippi directly opposite La Crosse westward up the valley—while the iron and ties have been procured and are being laid for ten miles more, and in two or three weeks the cars will be running to and beyond Houston, a distance of twenty miles.

It cannot be doubted that the completion of the twenty miles of track now being laid, will secure the eventual completion of the entire main line and branch of this road traversing the entire Southern tier of counties. These lines connect with the Winona & St. Peter at Rochester, and intersect the Minnesota Central, we suppose, at Austin, and thus gather in the immense grain trade of the bountiful and beautiful Southern belt of counties—besides providing an advantageous competing outlet for the wheat and general commerce of the whole District South of the Minnesota river.

The substantial results already attained have been accomplished in face of the most disheartening circumstances, by the untiring energy, perseverance and financiering skill of Lieut. Gov. Sherwood and the gentleman associated with him, to whom too much credit cannot be awarded for achieving such decided success in face of obstacles so apparently invincible.

The following is a general outline of the history and the plan of this road as the routes are fixed by law.

The main line commences on the west bank of the Mississippi River, opposite LaCrosse, thence up the Root River valley to a point of junction with the Winona & St. Peter, east of range 17, with the privilege of a branch from some point on the main line in Fillmore County, westwardly through the counties of Mower, Freeborn, and Faribault, to the west line of the State.

The main line of this road connects at its eastern terminus with the LaCrosse & Milwaukee road at LaCrosse, and with the Winona & St. Peter road at Rochester, a distance of 77 miles. The branch line will leave the main road at some point in Fillmore County to be fixed by the company, and pass in a westerly direction through the counties of Fillmore, Mower, Freeborn, Faribault, &c., intersecting the Minnesota Central in Mower and the Minnesota Valley probably in Jackson County.

To aid in constructing the main line of this road, Congress in March, 1857, granted lands along its route amounting to about 50,000 acres; and to aid in constructing the Branch Railroad, the Legislature, by an Act approved February, 1865, granted to the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, all the swamp lands in the oddnumbered sections in the Root River Land District, and in the country lying north of that Land District west of range 29 and south of the Minnesota River.

The work of constructing the main line was entrusted in 1857 to the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, who surveyed and located it to Rochester, and with the further aid of the famous Loan of State credit, they graded and bridged 20 miles of road from La Crescent to a point two miles west of Houston. After the collapse of the loan scheme work was suspended for several years on this as on other roads, the road bed, franchises, &c., reverting to the State.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 4, 1864, all the road bed, lands and franchises of the old Southern Minnesota Railroad Company were transferred to a new company of the same name, consisting of T. B. Stoddard, C. D. Sherwood, Luke Miller, Earl Cameron, Clark W. Thompson, William D. Hurlbut, Hiram Walker, William Leighton, B. D. Sprague, H. W. Holley, Thomas McRoberts and William Merin, in trust to secure the completion of said road. This grant or transfer was conditioned upon the completion of at least ten miles of the road by the 20th of January, 1866.

On May 10th, 1864, the grantees above named met at Chatfield, and organized by the adoption of a code of By-Laws and the election of the following officers:

President—Thomas B. Stoddard. *Vice President*—Clark W. Thompson. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Lieut. Governor Charles D. Sherwood. *Chief Engineer*—W. H. Holley.

At the same meeting, Thomas B. Stoddard, Lieut. Gov. Sherwood and Clark W. Thompson, were authorized and empowered to proceed to New York and other eastern cities, and negotiate for funds to construct the road. During the summer and fall of 1864 they so far succeeded in their trust as to secure sufficient means to purchase the iron for ten miles of track, which was delivered the following winter, upon the line of the road. Ties were also procured during the winter of 1864-5, sufficient to lay about five miles of road. In March, 1865, by the efforts of Hon. Luke Miller, Lieut. Gov. Sherwood, Hon. Wm. Chalfant and others, the grant of swamp land, for the branch line already mentioned, was procured from the Legislature.

Thus reinforced, during the spring of 1865, the books of the company were opened for subscriptions to their stock, and about $75,000 was subscribed. In May the first meeting of stockholders was held at Preston, Fillmore county, and a new Board of Directors was by them elected to succeed the grantees named in the Act of March 4th, 1864.

The new Board thus constituted was as follows:

Charles D. Sherwood, Thomas B. Stoddard, Luke Miller, H. W. Holly, B. D. Sprague, Hiram Walker, Clark W. Thompson, Cyrus G. Wykoff, Edward Thompson.

This new Board elected the following officers:

President, Thomas B. Stoddard; Vice President, Clark W. Thompson; Secretary, C. D. Sherwood; Treasurer, C. D. Sherwood; Chief Engineer, H. W. Holley.

During the summer Lieut. Gov. Sherwood and Col. Thompson, the authorized agents of the company, succeeded in obtaining, by the sale of First Mortgage bonds, means sufficient to purchase all the iron required to complete twenty miles of road, which was immediately forwarded.

Early in October Lieut. Gov. Sherwood, having resigned the office of Secretary, was elected, at a special meeting of the Board of Directors, to the office of Managing Director and Superintendent—E. G. Wykoff, Esq., succeeding to the vacant Secretaryship.

Under the direction of Managing Director Sherwood and Chief Engineer Holley, the work of track-laying was so energetically pushed forward that on the 20th of December just past ten miles of the road were completed. The work of track-laying is still being vigorously prosecuted, and it is expected that by the 20th of January next 20 miles of track will be completed and the cars running thereon, or from a point on the western bank of the Mississippi opposite La Crosse to a point some three and a half miles west of Houston.

On December 23d Hon. Clark W. Thompson resigned the office of Vice President of the Company, and Lieutenant Governor Sherwood was elected to fill the vacancy. The officers of the Company at present are as follows:

President—Thomas B. Stoddard.
Vice-President and General Manager—Charles D. Sherwood.
Secretary—C. G. Wyckoff.
Treasurer and Superintendent—Charles D. Sherwood.
Chief Engineer—H. W. Holley.
Land Commissioner—B. D. Sprague.

This completes the history of the road up to the present time. The success already attained, in spite of formidable obstacles, is an ample guarantee that the future of the road is in safe hands. Upon the completion of the first twenty miles on the 20th prox., we believe that the entire 50,000 acres of the Congressional Land Grant, or a large share thereof, will enure to the Company.

These lands, which must be of great value, will go far to enable the company to complete the main line to Rochester—the centre of an overflowing grain district, rapidly advancing to the first rank of our interior towns—where it will tap the great current of trade passing through the central districts of the State, and furnish at once the most direct Railroad connection between St. Paul and La Crosse, and a rival outlet for the trade of Southern Minnesota.

Though the State has made a large grant of swamp lands in aid of the branch line—the success of this portion of the work rests upon a far more substantial basis than any grant however valuable. The elements of traffic along this branch road are immense. Starting from some point on the main line not yet designated, it is to traverse the entire rich and splendid belt of Southern counties upon the Iowa border, a golden zone of wheat and corn.

Lieut. Gov. Sherwood makes the following estimate of the wheat crop of 1865 in the counties traversed by the main and branch lines.

	Population census of 1865.	Bushels of wheat.
Houston,	9,792	600,000
Fillmore,	17,545	2,000,000
Olmsted,	15,176	1,300,000
Mower,	5,174	400,000
Freeborn.	5,678	250,000
Faribault,	4,737	200,000
Martin,	1,450	85,000
Jackson,	383	
Total	59,916	4,735,000
Total in 1860,	37,988	1,320,951
Increase,	21,927	3,414,949

The population of these counties, it will be seen by the census enumeration, is nearly one-fourth that of the whole State, while their total wheat crop, if not over-estimated, is nearly half of what is usually estimated as the total crop of the State.

The comparison with 1860 shows that the weight of increase in population and wheat development has been in this bountiful and beautiful southern belt; but given a railroad to pierce the rich farming districts of Mower, Freeborn and Faribault, and the present crop would soon be quadrupled with the rapid increase of population, and give one road as much business as it could do to carry off the surplus. In the meantime, every additional mile added to this road, westward, will pay its own way. Twenty miles more will carry it to the heart of Fillmore county, and thus drain the richest grain district of the State.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

This sheet closes the Fifth volume of the PRESS, and goes with the last divinely printed page of the golden book of the year to the great binder, History. It has been the grandest year of American history—the year of Victory—of Emancipation—of Peace—of Reconstruction. Kindly and reverent thoughts of the dear old year—the crowning year of the nineteenth century—crowd on us for utterance, which space forbids. But to you, our patrons, whom God forever bless, we send warm and loving greetings, and asking of all our enemies and friends forgiveness for any word of ours which may have left a wound, we invoke for them all—A Happy New Year.

THE LEGISLATURE

The following is a list of the members of the Legislature:

District. Senators.

1. Wm. P. Murray, Ramsey county.
2. John McKusick, Washington county.
3. Reuben Richardson, Stearns county.
4. J. S. Pillsbury, Hennepin county.
5. C. H. Petit, Hennepin county.
6. G. D. George, Wright county.
7. D. F. Langley, Dakota county.
8. Gordon E. Cole, Rice county
9. J. A. Thacher, Goodhue county.
10. N. F. Randolph, Wabashaw county.
11. Thos. Simpson, Winona county.
12. J. V. Daniels, Olmsted county.
13. *D. L. Buell, Houston county.
14. Luke Miller, Fillmore county.
15. Samuel Lord, Dodge county.
16. B. A. Lowell, Waseca county.
17. Reuben Butters, Le Sueur county.
18. L. F. Baxter, Scott county.
19. C. F. Brown, Nicollet county.
20. D. S. Shillock, Brown county.
21. George L. Otis, Ramsey county.

*Contested by Samuel Aiken.

Representatives.

1. William Branch, Parker Paine.
2. Robert Watson, J. B. H. Mitchell, Smith Ellison.
3. N. F. Barnes, B. Overbeck, W. S. Moore.
4. E. W. Cutter, A. B. Hayden.
5. Aaron Gould, J. H. Howe.
6. Harrington, D. E. King, C. W. Griggs.
7. R. C. Masters, J. C. Smith.
8. J. S. Archibald, Isaac Pope.
9. Warren Bristol, Sylvester Dicker.
10. Wm. Brown.
11. E. S. Youman, W. W. Buck.
12. D. F. Perry, R. D. Hathaway.
13. Philip Schuller.
14. J. O. Farmer, John Hobart, Wm Chalfant.
15. C. J. Felch, D. B. Johnson.
16. J. B. Crooker, A. Armstrong.
17. A. K. Maynard, D. Buck, J. G. Thompson.
18. S. H. Jay.
19. Thomas Russell, J. S. G. Honnor.
20. J. H. Wakefield.
21. Herman Trott.

RECAPITULATION.

Senate—Republicans		14
	Democrats	7
Republican majority		7
House—Republicans		29
	Democrats	13
Republican majority		16
Total majority on joint ballot		23

RICE COUNTY ELECTION—ATTORNEY GEN. COLE ELECTED.

From the following dispatch it will be seen that the special election ordered in Rice county to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Levi Nutting, has resulted in the choice of Gordon E. Cole, Attorney General, by an overwhelming majority:

FARIBAULT, Dec. 30, 1865.

Editors St. Paul Press:

The vote in Faribault is as follows: Cole, 283; Dike, 170. Northfield is nearly unanimous for Cole. Sufficient returns have been received from other towns to make his election by a large majority certain. N.

NEWS ITEMS.

—In a drunken brawl at New Berlin, Illinois, on Christmas, Charles Morris was killed by a man named Jones. The murderer escaped.

—The South Carolina Legislature has passed acts giving the election of Presidential electors to the people, and establishing courts for the trial of cases in which negroes are interested.

—Details of the riots in Alexandria, Virginia, on Christmas day, show that they were caused by the most wanton and outrageous attacks of returned rebel soldiers upon the negroes.

—The Chairman of the South Carolina delegation to the President, declares his belief that emancipation has already increased the self-respect of the negroes; and many very prominent planters, hitherto responsible in their business, are of opinion that the negroes, if properly paid and well treated, will work under the new system. These opinions, honestly held by natives of the South, afford good groundwork for patriotism and a friendly feeling toward the North.

—The New York *Times* says the services in Saint Stephen's Church, Broome street, were conducted throughout on Sunday by Rev. William H. Dunham, the well known blind preacher and public speaker. We understood this to be Mr. Milburn's first appearance in the public service of the Protestant Episcopal Church (he having recently renounced Methodism,) and it is worthy of note that he performed the entire duties of the occasion without break or faltering.

—Wm. Selick, a farmer in Wallkill, Orange county, N. J., residing a few miles from Middletown, was robbed on the night of the 26th, of $2,200, which he had just received for the sale of a farm. His house was entered by means of a ladder placed beneath a chamber window. The money was stolen without awakening the occupants of the house who only discovered the loss the following morning.

—A letter from Salt Lake City says: "Ill feeling between the Mormons and United States troops is increasing. Many persons are in apprehension of difficulties before the end of the winter. The militia of the territory have of late been drilling and reviewing in different counties, and, as a counterpart, Gen. Connor last week marched his cavalry thro' the city for review.

FAILURE OF U. H. CROSBY OF CHICAGO.—The Chicago papers express much sympathy for U. H. Crosby, who recently failed for about half a million, as the greater part of his liabilities were incurred in building the magnificent opera house, which bears his name. As a business speculation the building is a failure for the present and is likely to continue so. Mr. Crosby has assigned all his property to Edward Aiken, President of the First National Bank.

A Horrible Tragedy.

Some weeks since we published a partial account of a horrible tragedy near Grand Rapids, Michigan. The Conneaut, Ohio *Reporter* throws some light upon the affair. According to its account, H. N. Durfee, of Pierpont township, Ashtabula county, then a member of the Second Ohio Battery, induced a young woman of Beaver, Pa., to marry a soldier named Belden, about two years since for the purpose of getting his bounty. It is said that soon after the marriage Belden was poisoned. Last October Mrs. Belden and Durfee went to Michigan, taking with them the child of Mrs. Belden, eighteen months old, and accompanied by Durfee's brother.

On arriving at Ada, Kent county, Mich., Durfee procured a livery team and drove the woman and child into a secluded field, where he killed the woman by nearly severing her head from the shoulders, and then fractured the skull of the child, which, however, managed to crawl off, and was found by a farmer, who adopted it. The body was not discovered until November 24th, and it was several days afterwards before it was identified and the suspicion directed to the murderer. The sheriff of the county, after considerable effort, traced Durfee to Ashtabula county, but arrived too late, as the man had left, it is said, for England. The brother of Durfee has been arrested as an accessory.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Death of Hon. Henry Winter Davis.

Edward Ketchum sentenced to Four Years and Six Months Imprisonment.

A Further Reduction of the Army.

French Minister Says Maximillian will not leave Mexico.

Great Fire at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Mrs. C. C. Clay Allowed to Visit her Husband.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Freedmen's Affairs—Trial of McGee—Campaign Documents—Trial of Jeff Davis—Mexican Affairs—North Carolina Repudiates Slavery and Secession—The Pirate Semmes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says Gen. Howard has just received a report from Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmens Bureau for the State of Arkansas, in which he states that the number of destitute white and colored people at present dependent upon the Government at Little Rock, is one hundred, of which number a majority are children. He further states that considerable suffering among them is experienced owing to his unability to supply them with full rations.

The Secretary of State, yesterday, presented each clerk of that Department with a portfolio.

The *Times'* Washington special says the trial of Gee for the maltreatment of Union prisoners, which was begun at Raleigh, has been removed to Salisbury. A. D. Richardson and James Brown, correspondents of the New York *Tribune*, and W. E. Davis, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* have been summoned by the government as witnesses.

The President is so well satisfied with the condition of the South, and our foreign relations, that he has determined upon a further reduction of the army.

The *Times'* Washington special says Gen. Grant will occupy his new residence in Washington, about the 15th of January.

Hon. W. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, left Washington last night to be absent about a month on business connected with the Treasury.

Large numbers of speeches of Sumner and Raymond on reconstruction have been ordered upon private subscription. Seventeen thousand copies of the former and fifteen thousand of the latter have already been struck off for distribution.

The object of Secretary Seward's proposed extended journey, is merely for relaxation and more complete restoration of health, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

The President will send in a message on the assembling of Congress in reply to a resolution of the House, stating reasons why Jeff. Davis has not been tried. In substance it will be the same as contained in his first message. He elaborates on the matter somewhat by showing that he has already opposed his trial by a military commission and gives his reasons therefor. As soon as the necessary Legislation is completed by Congress for the holding of an United States' court in Richmond, the trial will be immediately proceeded with.

The French minister flatly contradicts the report that Maximillian is going to leave Mexico. He has advices of recent date indicating that Max is stronger than ever with the people, and that in a short time everything will be in a most satisfactory condition for the stability of the pretended Empire.

The *Post's* special dispatch says a strong military force has been sent by General Augur to Alexandria to prevent any outbreak on New Year's day.

A majority of the new Committee on Banking and Currency are known to agree with Comptroller Clarke in opposing any further inflation of the currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

Some of the papers have erroneously stated that Capt. Semmes is kept in irons. The ex-Secretary of Interior, Mr. Usher, of Indiana, is among the latest arrivals.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

A Washington special says the statement with reference to the exact meaning of the reiterated rumors concerning the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico will be likely to receive official confirmation in a few days. When these rumors first appeared they came originally from France. There was a condition attending the withdrawal, and that condition was an assurance from this government to Napoleon that his Empire and Emperor in Mexico should not be disturbed.

Report says the pledge has been given by our government that no interference will be allowed.

The reason of the administration guaranteeing this non interference is no doubt the result of a belief that the liberals will be able to make short work of Maximillian once the French bayonets are withdrawn. But we should not be too sure of this.

Maximillian will still have a goodly number of Austrian and Belgian troops to fall back upon, and besides these, he has a contingent of 2000 more to draw upon yearly for several years to come. With these he may, the United States pursuing a hand off policy, be able to establish his sway and if he does there will be no other course but to recognize him.

The Government is committed in its Diplomatic correspondence to this recognition when it is shown the Mexican people have accepted the new order of things, and Louis Napoleon counts confidently on the recognition taking place.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1865.

It appears from the official announcement that the people of North Carolina have declared null and void the ordinance of secession by a vote of 19,977 votes against 1,900, and 18,527 votes were cast to ratify the ordinance prohibiting slavery, and 3,696 to reject said ordinance.

The War Department issued an order this morning to Provost Marshal to turn over, to the Navy Department, temporarily, the Old Capitol Prison for the confinement of Captain Semmes, but no order has as yet been given by the Navy Department for placing him there. His trial will be commenced about the 11th of January.

The United State sloops of war Vanderbilt and Tuscarora, and the monitor Monoduock put into the port of Cayenne, Dutch Guiena, on the 27th November to take in coal. All on board the vessels were in good condition.

The United States Consul at Port Mahon, writes to the State Department that the cholera has nearly disappeared from that province, and says that the mortality in Spain has been far greater than will ever be known.

Assistant Secretary Chandler and Hon. Harvey Waterson, of Tennessee, has been sent on a special mission among the cotton agents in the Southern States to investigate the charges of fraud and corruption against them.

In consequence of a snow storm the steamer Desoto did not sail to-day as was expected, for the South Atlantic. The contemplated trip is not political.

Death of Hon. Henry Winter Davis.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis died of pneumonia at half past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Gen. Schofield.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

The *Tribune's* Paris correspondent says it has been falsely reported that Gen. Schofield had gone to England. He is still here and intends to remain in Paris for some time. There can be no shadow of doubt that he is here on highly important business, although he may have no written instructions.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fenian Matters—Delta phi Fraternity—Fire—Heavy Snow Storm—Discharge and Arrest—No verdict yet in the Strong Divorce Case—Sentence of Edward Ketchum.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

The *Times* says both of the Fenian leaders in New York are still busy receiving letters from their respective adherents, and writing voluminous replies thereto. The Roberts men entertain no doubt that there will be a congress of delegates at Clinton Hall, next week, but they allege that, notwithstanding, many honest Fenians may attend to ascertain precisely what Col. O'Mahoney means to do, the convention will not be substantially a fraud.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

The Delta Psi fraternity have for several days past been holding its annual convention in this city. The attendance from all the Northern chapters was large, and measures were taken to give the most cordial assistance in response to applications for the reestablishment of the Southern chapters, in such of their colleges as are again in operation.

Last evening an oration was delivered before the fraternity and their friends, at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, by Hon. John H. Anthon, Assistant District Attorney of New York.

Hon Schuyler Colfax will deliver an address before the central club of Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, this evening.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

A fire at Nos. 700 and 704 Third Avenue, destroyed Sebastian & Sales carriage manufactory yesterday afternoon. Loss about $35,000. Insured for about $11,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

The steamships Ætna and America sailed for Europe to-day, taking $230,000 in specie.

A heavy snow storm commenced here early this morning and continues unabated, though the temperature is mild. The snow lies to the depth of 3 or 4 inches. It is snowing, also, in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

The jury in the Strong divorce case are still out, and there is no immediate prospect of their agreeing upon a verdict.

The Albany steamboats of the People's Line no longer run, and the only boats which go far up the river are the propeller barges. The New Haven night boats have been laid up for the winter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Judge Leonard, in the Supreme Court today, discharged Martin, the accomplice of Kenneny, on writ of *habeas corpus*, from the custody of Gen. Hooker. Martin was then arrested by the United States Commissioner on charge of arson.

Up to six o'clock this evening no verdict had been rendered in the Strong divorce case.

Edward Ketchum, of the firm of Ketchum & Co., was to-day arraigned before the Court, and received sentence from recorder Hoffman.

He was sentenced to four years and six months imprisonment. He was accompanied into court by his father and his three brothers. His features looked as if he had suffered mentally very much, and his face was deadly pale. His father's manifestation of grief was intense, and his brothers were visibly affected. The court room was densely crowded with spectators, when the Clerk of the Court said: "What have you now to say why sentence should not be pronounced against you, Ketchum replied in a full voice, "Nothing." The Recorder then passed sentence as above.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Negro Riot—Condition of Affairs in Texas,

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.

Three policemen were severely wounded on Christmas day by a gang of excited negroes; some forty negroes were arrested, most of whom were armed.

Affairs on the Rio Grande in *statu quo*. Liberals up the river are idle. Y. D. Luddock, lately released from Fort Delaware reached his Texas home in Western Texas. The planters, farmers and freedmen generally are making contracts for next year, satisfactory to both parties. In Central Texas propects are not so good. Planters are discouraged on the sugar and cotton plantations of Brazos, Colorado, Carry and other streams.

Gen. Gregory is making a tour addressing the freedmen, with a view to pursuade them to make contracts for labor for the coming year.

Much complaint is made about the mail service throughout the Texas. It takes 17 days to get letters from Houston to New Orleans, which can be traveled in 4 days.

Business in Galveston is dropping off. Goods daily decline in price.

Hon. John Ray, M. C., from Northern Louisiana, writes on the 5th of Dec. from Washington that he is satisfied that the President's reconstruction policy will be abandoned, or not be carried out at present, by the admission of Southern members.

Early this month, at Jefferson, Texas, the military rescued by force, in open Court, from the sheriff, two treasury agents who were indicted by the grand jury for swindling.

ST. LOUIS.

Gen. Pope's Staff—Assassination in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.

The following named officers are announced as the staff of Major General Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Joseph McC. Bell, Assistant Adjutant General.

Col. Christopher Morgan, A. A. D. C., Inspector General.

Brevet Col. James F. Meline, A. D. C. and Judge Advocate.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Langdon C. Easton, Chief Quartermaster.

Col. Gideon Scull, U. S. V., Chief Commissary.

Surgeon Eugene H. Abadie, U. S. A., Medical Director.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Edward Haight, A. D. C.

Brevet Major Douglas Pope, U. S. A., A. D. C.

Major John P. Sherburne, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major David G. Swain, Assistant Adjutant General.

Rev. Mr. Stout of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was shot and killed on the 14th inst., at Dover, Pope County, Arksnsas, Father Stout was nearly three score and ten when he met his cruel fate. He was revered by all good men for his unblemished character, humble piety and uncompromising loyalty. He was a member of the convention, two years ago, that organized the Free State government, abolished slavery, repudiated the rebel debt, etc., and afterwards served as State Senator in the Legislature. At the time of his death he was County Clerk, and it was while engaged in his office that he was assassinated at 9 o'clock, P. M., on the day mentioned. He was shot in the back of the head with ball and buck shot, through a crack in the wall, just big enough to admit a single-barreled gun.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.

The recent reports of suffering on the plains is confirmed. Seventy-five soldiers of the 17th Infantry, and thirty of the 27th Wisconsin Volunteers were so badly frozen that they had to be left in hospital. The road is blockaded with snow beyond Fort Kearney.

The Legislature of Colorado adjourned subject to a call of the Governor after ratifying the Constitutional amendment by vote of 36 to 1.

Fire at Fond du Lac.

FOND DU LAC, Dec. 30.

Our city was visited by another fire on Thursday night, about 12 o'clock. Although not so large as the one last week the loss is nearly as great. The fire originated in the upper rooms of Wallace's block, No. 484 Main street, occupied by Bergan & Ormstron's photograph gallery. When first discovered it was bursting out through the roof, and before the firemen could get water on it the whole block was enveloped in flames. Wallace's stock of jewelry was mostly removed, but in damaged condition—loss on stock about $2,000, fully insured. Geo. Stetteinus' grocery, next to Wallace's, stock mostly removed, loss not ascertained; J. W. Weikert, Yankee notions emporium, No. 482 Main street, stock badly damaged by removal, insured for $6,000; Bergan & Ormston's loss between one and two thousand dollars, partly insured; a dress maker's establishment, next to Bergan & Ormston's, loss total. The telegraph wires were torn down from Forest street to First street and was badly broken up, and several poles broke down.

Shipwreck.

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 30.

The *Times* has a private telegram from Morehead City, the 29th, which says the steamer Constitution, Capt. Greenman, from Savannah to New York, struck Cape Lookout Shoals on the night of the 25th, and went to pieces. There were fifty-four persons all told on board, including two ladies and one child. The Captain and thirteen men were saved, the rest were lost. The steamer is a total wreck

Mrs. Clement C. Clay Visits her Husband.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

The *Herald's* Fort Monroe correspondent says that Clement C. Clay has recently been permitted by the President to receive a visit from his wife.

Mrs. Clay arrived at the Fortress on Thursday of this week, and was soon after admitted to an interview with her husband in his prison. She was surprised to find Mr. Clay in very good health; his confinement not appearing to have injuriously affected him.

The health of Jeff. Davis is also said to continue good.

Mrs. Clay will probably remain at Fortress Monroe for some time. It is supposed she has given up the hope of getting her husband paroled.

MONETARY.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Gold opened and closed at 145.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—7 P. M.

Gold is decidedly weak. A considerable amount has been sold short, and three per cent interest is paid for gold to cover contracts. The expectation of increased shipments of 5:20s abroad and the payment of $9,734,000 of gold interest falling due on the 1st of January, combine to produce the prevailing bearish feeling. The price has averaged 145 during the morning.

This morning the America took out $222,900 and the Ætna $22,401. The sum of $18,604 was shipped for Rio de Janeiro.

Money continues very abundant. Brokers get all they require at 6 per cent, and offers of considerable sums until Tuesday have been made at 5 per cent, to save balance from lying idle for two days. There is less prime paper sold at high rates—8 per cent being now the maximum rate and 7 per cent the minimum.

Foreign exchange is merely nominal.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—9 P. M.

Money quiet at 6 per cent.
Sterling dull and nominal at 109¼@109½.
Gold dull and lower, opening at 145 and closing at 144⅞.
Total exports of specie to-day $222,900.
Government stocks active and firm.
Freights to Liverpool dull and drooping.

Milwaukee Money Market.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.

Gold buying at 142@143.

COMMERCIAL.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Flour dull, drooping and unchanged; $8.40@8.60 for extra state; $8.85@9.15 for R. H. O.

GRAIN—Wheat very dull and nominally lower on common grades, prime held firmly. Corn dull and lower at 90@94c for unsound and 95@95½c for sound.

Pork dull and lower at $29@29.25 for mess, closing at $29 cash.

Oats quiet and heavy at 53@56c for unsound and 60@62c for sound.

Dressed hogs quiet at 12¾@13c.

Whisky $2.27.

Petroleum quiet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—7:15 P. M.

Flour dull and heavy but without decided change. Total stock, Dec. 30, 1865, 751,352 barrels; $8.40@8.60 for extra state; $8.85@9.10 for extra R. H. O., and $9.20@10.20 for trade brands, market closing dull.

Whisky dull and nominal at $2.27.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominally lower on common grades; choice grades held very firmly; Total stock, Dec. 30, 1865, 2,940,166 bushels; total stock of rye Dec. 30, 1865, 518,448 bushels. Barley and barley malt dull and nominal; total stock of barley Dec. 30, 1865, 1,009,857 bushels. Corn dull and 1c lower at 90@91c for unsound and 95@95½c for sound mixed western; total stock, Dec. 30, 1865, 4,101,704 bushels. Oats quiet and heavy at 49@52c for unsound and 60@62c for sound; total stock, Dec. 30, 1865, 2,916,862 bushels.

Petroleum dull at 49@42½c for crude and 62½@63c for refined in bond.

Pork heavy and lower at $26@29.25 for mess, closing at $29 cash; $30.50@31 for new mess, and $23.20 for new prime and $24.58 for prime mess; also 3,250 barrels of new mess, for January, February and March, sellers' option at $29@30; total stock, old and new, January 1st 1866, 31,778 barrels—same date last month 41,351 barrels—same date last year 118,588 barrels.

Beef quiet, sales of 250 barrels at $17@18 for new plain mess; $11@14 for old do. and $22@24 for new extra mess and $14@17 for old do; total stock of old and new, January 1st 1866, 34,015 packages—same date last year 156,467 packages.

Milwaukee Produce Market.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.

Flour firm; Super Winter $9.75; fair Spring extra $6.90.

Wheat steady and firm: No. 1. spring in store $1.39; do. $1.40½; do. $1.30½. Rejected 90c.

Dressed hogs unsettled.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Cotton quiet and steady at 53c for Middling.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.

Flour steady.
GRAIN—Wheat 95@98 for No. 2. Corn heavy and dull. Oats dull.
Highwines inactive.
Provisions dull.
Pork, mess, nominal at $27.50@28.
Green hams firm at 15½c. Sweet pickled hams steady.
Lard quiet at 18@18½c.
Hogs active and 11@11½c; live have declined 25@50c.
Receipts of flour 3,900 bbls. wheat 12,000 bushels; corn 14,000 bus; oats 17,500 bus.
Shipments—Flour 4,600 bbls; wheat 43,000 bushels.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

An able-bodied man to saw wood and do other work. Apply at this office immediately.

1t

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL,

MISS HAYNES' SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN will be opened on MONDAY, January 8th, at the School House opposite the Baptist Church, in Lower Town.

Terms, $5.00 per quarter. dec31-3t

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Home Insurance Company of St. Paul, Minn., for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held on Tuesday the ninth (9th) day of January, 1866, at their office on the corner of Third and St. Peter streets, St. Paul Minn.

L. S. ORTON, Secretary.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 30th, 1865. dec31-d&w1t

THIRD ANNUAL BALL

OF

Pioneer Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1,

AT THE

Merchants' Hotel,

ON

Monday Evening, Jan. 8, 1866,

(The Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.)

Tickets, including Supper and Carriages, $5.00.

Firemen are Requested to Appear in Uniform.

Tickets for sale at Combs' Book Store, Mungers' Music Emporium, Day and Jenks' Drug Store and the Merchants' Hotel, at either of which places orders for Carriages may be left.

dec31-td

SKATES! SKATES!

Sleigh Bells! Sleigh Bells!

At C. L. GRANT'S,

No. 109 Third-st., St. Paul.

A large number of SKATES of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen and Children, including the celebrated Self-Adjusting Skate of Shirly's Patent—something entirely new, neat and very convenient.

SLEIGH BELLS of all kinds, prices and quality. Call and see. dec9-1m-1st

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS for sale at the Daily Press office.

New Advertisements.

GOING TO THE GOLD MINES.

The undersigned will sell a good business on Jackson street, and a three years' lease.

Inquire of W. C. MORRISON.

dec30-1w

FOR SALE.

A fine young HORSE, warranted sound and kind, and a good traveler.

Apply at the St. Paul Broom Factory, Fort street. dec30 2t*

HIDES!

WM. COLTER,

Agent for

J. P. Flagg & Co, Boston,

Buyer of

Hides, Sheep Pelts,

Deer Skins, Wool, &c.,

For which the highest cash prices will be paid.

Warehouse corner of Third and Sibley streets, St. Paul. dec30-1m

PRESENTATION!

If you wish to make a nice and useful present during the Holidays, call at

CAMPBELL'S.

He keeps a fine stock of

Fur Gloves, Gauntlets,

MITTS, COLLARS, CAPS,

Worsted and Silk Scarfs,

TIES, KID GLOVES AND MITTS

Goods of all descriptions

FOR MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR.

Go and see them.

dec17-1stf tlsep8

ELEGANT GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

MARTIN'S ART GALLERY,

consisting in part of choice

PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
PHOTOGRAPHS,

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Albums, Frames and Mouldings,

The *finest Paintings in the State.* The finest and largest collection of

PLAIN & COLORED ENGRAVINGS,

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Plain and Colored, in great variety. The largest assortment, best styles and cheapest ALBUMS in the city.

Stereoscopes & Stereoscopic Views.

The greatest variety and finest ever brought to the State—Swiss, Scotch, English and American.

STATUARY AND COLORED GROUPS.

Frames of all sizes on hand and made to order. Pictures of all kinds Framed in the best style. Birth-day, Bridal and Holiday Presents in great variety at

MARTIN'S ART GALLERY,

No. 264, Third street, St. Paul, Minn.,

Four doors below the Post Office.

nov4-2m-1stT

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

D. C. GREENLEAF'S.

Solid Silver Ware,

Warranted equal to coin.

Table Spoons, Dessert Spoons, TEA SPOONS,

Solid Silver Table and Tea Knives,

Table Forks, Dessert Forks, Pickle Forks, Sardine Forks, Cheese Forks, Pie Knives, Cake Knives, Butter Knives, Cheese Knives, Soup Ladles, Sugar Spoons, Sugar Sifters, Silver Napkin Rings, Jelly Spoons, Berry Spoons, Oyster Ladles, Mustard Spoons, Salt Spoons, Ice Cream Spoons,

EGG SPOONS, Gold Lined.

Preserve Spoons, Silver Cups and Goblets, Tea Strainers, Tobacco Boxes, Card Cases, Spectacle Cases, Port Monaies, Salt Cellars, Fruit Knives, Child's Knives, Forks and Spoons—all pure Silver. A large assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE.

THE AMERICAN WATCHES,

A large lot, in Gold and Silver cases, adjusted to heat and cold—warranted good timekeepers.

100 Cases Seth Thomas' Clocks,

A full line of

IVORY AND PEARL TABLE CUTLERY.

Come and see the Diamond Goods at

D. C. GREENLEAF'S.

The largest assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches

In the State.

Diamond, Opal, Pearl Ruby and Emerald Rings and Pins, Onyx, Amethyst and Garnet Jewelry, Solid Gold Bracelets, Gold Thimbles, Gold Necklaces, Gold Chains, (a large lot.)

Solid Gold Rings,

Buckles, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Keys, Seals, &c.

Store in Greenleaf's Block,

Opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

D. C. GREENLEAF.

dec6-1m-1stT

E. D. K. RANDALL

Dealer in

GERMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH,

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

Cutlery, Combs, Perfumery,

Brushes, Toilet Soap, China Ware,

PIPES, BEADS, BIRD CAGES,

and Toys of every description.

190 Third-st., St. Paul, Minn.

oct24-6m-1stT(tljan1

DRY LUMBER.

We have now on hand a large stock of

Building, Lumber, Fencing, Pickets, &c.,

Which we offer for sale at the lowest prices Lumber yard on First Street.

ANKENY, ROBINSON & CLEMENT, Manufacturers of Lumber, Minneapolis, Minn

Clothing.

WM. H. TEMPLE

Will Sell Clothing
Will Sell Clothing
Will Sell Clothing
Will Sell Clothing

20a30 Per Cent
20a30 Per Cent
20a30 Per Cent
20a30 Per Cent

Less than regular Price
Less than regular Price
Less than regular Price
Less than regular Price

For Cash Only.
For Cash Only.
For Cash Only.
For Cash Only.

St. Paul, December 5th, 1865. dec20

Banks.

7-30. 7-30.

The First National Bank OF ST. PAUL

FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FOR THE JULY ISSUE.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

and secure the notes before the loan is exhausted.

Interest at the rate of

One cent per day on............ $50
Two " " 100
Ten " " 500

We deliver the notes by express free of charge

jy9-tf J. E. THOMPSON & CO.

SECOND National Bank of St. Paul.

Paid up Capital $200,000.

This Bank is now in successful operation and tenders its services to Banks, Bankers and others in the transaction of legitimate banking business.

Drafts for Sale on LONDON, DUBLIN, BREMEN,

and other principal European cities.

Collections upon all accessible points in the Northwest will be made and remitted for on day of payment at current rates of exchange. Highest Market Rates paid for Gold, Silver and Foreign Exchange. This Bank is an agent for subscriptions to the popular United States 7-30 Loan, and these notes will at all times be kept on hand for sale in sums of from Fifty Dollars upwards.

E. S. EDGERTON, President.
JOHN NICOLS, Vice President.
D. A. MONFORT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN NICOLS, J. H. STEWART, B. PRESLEY, C. H. SCHURMEIER, P. BERKEY, I. C. GEORGE, E. S. EDGERTON, F. R. FARWELL, N. P. HARWOOD, J. B. BRADEN, JOSEPH DAILEY, F. R. SMITH, ISAAC STAPLES.

St. Paul, July 8th, 1865 apr9-1y-1st

7-30. 7-30,

IMMENSE SALES OF THE GREAT U. S. 7-30 LOAN AT THE First National Bank, SAINT PAUL.

The Best and Safest Investment FOR CAPITALISTS, GUARDIANS, SOLDIERS

and all who have money to spare.

Interest Payable Semi-Annually. No Taxes on this Investment.

Notes in sums of Fifty Dollars and upwards. Bonds sent by Express free of charge. Payment to be made in National Currency or Eastern Exchange. Interest allowed on one and two year five per cent notes in exchange for Seven-Thirties.

J. E. THOMPSON, Agent.

m10-tf-1stp

NATIONAL Marine Bank of St. Paul.

PAID UP CAPITAL $100,000.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Gold, Silver and Exchange bought and sold. Coupons paid. Collections promptly made and remitted at current rates.

Agents for the popular

7:30 U. S. Loan.

NEWTON BRADLEY, President.
JOHN HOLLAND, Vice President.
O. B. TURRELL, Cashier.

Directors.

John Holland, John Curtis, O. B. Turrill, P. F. Furber, C. Proal, D. Wells, Jr., Edward Webb, Newton Bradley.

je21-dly

Notice to Returned Soldiers and Others Wishing to Invest IN THE GREAT U. S. 7-30 LOAN!

The Second National Bank of Saint Paul.

Corner 3d and Wabashaw sts.,

Keeps these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery and for sale in sums from Fifty Dollars upwards.

The Cashier of this Bank has been appointed Special Agent to receive subscriptions to the Loan and will be happy at all times to afford every information in his power regard to it.

The interest on these notes is payable semi-annually. They are FREE FROM TAXES and are the best and safest investment for all who have any money to spare.

The Loan is being absorbed so rapidly that those who contemplate investing in it had better do so quickly or they may be too late.

D. A. MONFORT, Agent.

ST. PAUL, July 8th, 1865. jly8-tf-1st

BORUP & OAKES,

Bankers and Exchange Dealers.

GOODRICH BLOCK, THIRD ST.,

SAINT PAUL, MINN

Established in 1851

Collections payable in the City made free of cost, and throughout the State free of charge beyond actual expenses incurred. Remittances made the day after collection at the lowest rate of Exchange.

Orders for Land Warrants, State Warrants United States Bonds, County and City Bonds promptly executed at the lowest rates. City County and State Taxes paid. State and United States Coupons paid at our Counter.

References:

Dollner, Potter & Co., New York. Kissam & Co., N. Y. Roche Bros. & Coffey, New York. Drexel & Co, Philadelphia. Exchange Bank, Bost'n Spencer, Vila Boston. Brown, Shiple & Co., Liverpool. Johnston Bros. & Co., Baltimore. Rutter, Endicott & Co. Chicago. Bank of Galena, Galena Allex, Copp& Nesbitt St. Louis. State Savings Association, St. Louis. Franz Hch. Schluter & Sohn, Hamburg. A. Marcuard & Co, Paris.

feb16-1y

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Birdge.

Terms—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $10.00 annum, or 85 cents per month, *invariably in a(d)vance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$6.00 per annum; $3.00 for six months; $1.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2.00; six months, $1.00; clubs of ten copies, one year, $18.00; clubs of twenty copies, one year, $35.00.

THE PIRATE SEMMES.

Cause of his Arrest

In regard to the arrest of the Commander of the pirate Alabama, the Mobile *Times* says:

It is with a profound feeling of shame, as citizens of this great Republic, that the *Times* has to lay before its readers the sad intelligence of the unexpected arrest and immediate transfer to a Northern jail of the brave, good and chivalric Raphael Semmes, formerly the commander of the Confederate man-of-war Alabama, on the ground of having, during his most unequal fight with the Kearsage, raised the white flag and then escaped under cover of the cessation of hostilities.

The following are the charges and specifications which, after seven months uninterrupted peace, are brought against Admiral Semmes:

Charge and specification of a charge preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against Raphael Semmes, late commander of the rebel steamer Alabama.

CHARGE—Violating the usages of war.

SPECIFICATION—In this, that on or about the 19th day of June, 1864, off the entrance of the port of Cherbourg, in France, the said Raphael Semmes, being then in command of the rebel steamer known as the "Alabama," and an engagement having taken place between the said steamer, and the United States steamer Kearsarge, ordered or permitted a white flag to be hoisted on board the said rebel steamer, and took the opportunity of the cessation thereby caused in the engagement, and of the trust reposed in him, to make his escape from the said rebel steamer, for the purpose of avoiding the actual surrender of his person as a prisoner of war and the responsibilities thereby incurred, and did subsequently, without having been exchanged as a prisoner, engage in hostilities against the United States.

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.
Navy Department, Nov. 25th, 1865.

Against which arrest Admiral Semmes entered the following protest:

SIR: On the 26th day of April, 1865, I was at Greensboro, N. C., in command of a naval brigade, forming part of the army of General Joseph E. Johnston, and participated in the capitulation between Gen. Johnston and Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding United States army of North Carolina. The condition of said capitulation on the part of General Johnston was that the army under his command should cease all acts of war from the date of the capitulation, April 26th, aforesaid. In consideration of which condition thus entered into by General Johnston, General Sherman stipulated that the officers and men comprising the army of General Johnston, should return to their homes, and there remain unmolested by the United States authorities, so long as they observed the obligation they had entered into, and obeyed the laws enforced where they resided. I have this day been arrested by the order of the Secretary of the Navy; had a guard placed over my house, and have been informed that I am to proceed to Washington in custody, there to answer a charge preferred against me, predicated upon facts which took place anterior to the capitulation between Gen. Johnston and Gen. Sherman. This being a violation of the capitulation on the part of Gen. Sherman, I respectfully make this, my protest against said arrest.

[Signed] R. SEMMES.
MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 15, 1865.

END OF A VILLAIN.

Execution of Wilson at Geneseo, N. Y.—He Confesses to Five Murders.

From the Rochester Democrat, 23.

The execution of Henry Wilson for the murder of Henry Devoe, took place at Geneseo, yesterday. The arrangements by Sheriff Chase were ample for the accommodation of the necessary witnesses.

An instrument for taking a photograph of the prisoner had been placed in front of the jail and hid from his notice by arranging a portion of the crowd in front of it. When led out by the Sheriff and assistants, upon the steps of the jail, the screen of humanity divided, so that Wilson confronted the instrument. But he had no idea of leaving any likeness by which he could be recognized. Instantly discovering the object of this arrangement, he as quickly foiled the artist by jerking his head to one side, and remarked that they would have a d—d good time taking his picture.

He walked with a firm step and unconcerned air into the inclosure, turning his eye carelessly up at the gallows, and surveying for an instant only the arrangements made to carry out the righteous sentence of the law and carry him to eternity. He stood upon the ground covered with snow, directly under the rope. In front of him was the crowd, among them the son of the man he murdered in Syracuse, a nephew of a woman he had murdered in Lancaster, and a son-in-law and other relatives of the man for whose murder he was about to suffer.

The death warrant having been read, Wilson said:

I had made a request not to have my photograph taken, for fear my friends would recognize me. Somebody else made a request that it should be taken, and Chase (the sheriff) paid more attention to them than to me, and let them try to take it as I came out. You can see what kind of a man this Chase is, and if I had a chance I would take his photograph d—d quick. I don't think they got a good one. So my friends will not know it. Perhaps my photograph will be the means of finding out who I am, but I doubt it d—dly. I have nothing more to say, and you may go on as soon as you please, for it is no consolation to me to be kept standing here in the cold.

The cap was drawn over his face, the rope adjusted, and he was informed that his time was up. His only reply was "go ahead." The catch was slipped, the weight fell, and he who was known as Henry Wilson here, but by other names in other places, was ushered into the presence of his Maker. The murderer of Mr. Devoe was committed soon after midnight following the 15th of May last.

Wilson wrote a history of his life while in confinement, and gave the manuscript to Mr. Olnay, his council. He confessed to be the murderer of Mr. Burr Burton, of Syracuse, in May last. Mr. Henry Burton, son of the deceased, and the District Attorney of Onondaga county, passed several hours with wilson the night before the execution. He related to them all the incidents of the murder as coolly as he would the most commonplace narrative, and gave Mr. Burton same tobacco, saying it was all the amends he could make him for the murder of his father.

He also confessed the murder of Mrs. Lewis, of Lancaster, about the 1st of November, 1864.

Tom Corwin and Tom Marshall.

Mr. Corwin's very dark complexion was often made the subject of jokes by Corwin and his friends. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, (who had a very red complexion himself, and who used to frequently relate a story connected therewith, which, like many details of the Strong divorce case, will bear publication,) once told an adventure which he had with Mr. Corwin at Lebanon, Ohio, Mr. Corwin's place of residence. Marshall had stopped at Lebanon over night, and had registered himself at the hotel as "Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky." While sitting in the public room in the evening he noticed a neatly dressed colored man enter the hall, and, approaching the register, began to read it.

When he had reached Mr. Marshall's name he read it aloud, and asked the clerk if "Mr. Marshall was in the hotel." The clerk replied by pointing him to the gentleman in question. The colored man approached Mr. Marshall, saluted him very respectfully, and asked if he was of the Lexington family of Marsballs. Marshall was, as he expressed it afterwards, "somewhat put out by the familiar manner of the 'culled gemmen';" but answered civilly that he was. The colored man was delighted to hear it and to meet him.

"I had," he said, "the honor and pleasure of serving with Mr. Thomas A. Marshall from 1831 to 1845."

Mr. Marshall, thinking he had met one of the old family servants who had "run away" from Kentucky to freedom in Ohio, was about to ply him with questions, but found no opportunity of "getting in a word edgeways." The colored man asked in rapid succession after the various members of the family, spoke feelingly and familiarly of old Humphrey Marshall, the head of the Kentucky Marshall family, and at last, asked if the gentleman was acquainted with Mr. Henry Clay.

On Marshall replying in the affirmative the colored man began to tell, in a voice intended for the little crowd of listeners who had gathered around, some reminiscences of Henry, one of which he began by the remark,

"When I was in Congress with Mr. Clay——"

"You in Congress with Mr. Clay?" interrupted Marshall—"You in Congress?"

"Yes, sir; yes, sir. My name is Tom Corwin."

"Tom Corwin!" exclaimed Marshall. "Excuse me, sir, but damned if I didn't think you were a free negro."

Here are two more anecdotes which are told of Mr. Corwin: He once replied to a friend who invited him to visit New Orleans, "If I should accept your kind proposition, I would not be in your city half an hour before I should find myself in one of your slave pens. I don't want to become a martyr to Woolfed and company."

On one occasion, while delivering a stump speech in Indiana, he assiduously struggled at the request of the managers of the party to avoid the negro question. He was going on descanting on the misdeeds of James K. Polk and eulogizing Henry Clay, when a voice in the crowd exclaimed: "How about abolition?" Mr. Corwin, for the moment was *nonplussed*; but recovering he ejaculated, "I submit, Mr. President, it that is a fair question to ask a man of my complexion." The multitude burst into roars of laughter.

Sketch of President Johnson.

The following sketch is furnished by a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican:*

Of erect and elastic form, about five feet nine inches high, and well proportioned; of compact, flexible and powerful muscle, he impresses the critic as a man of almost limitless activity and endurance, and, perhaps, of enjoyment. Fifty years sit light upon him; he moves as in his prime, and seems never to rest. His complexion is brunette; his hair is dark, but adorned with dots and lines of silver; his dark eyes are brilliant when at rest, but, when impassioned, are as glowing coals of fire; the crow-feet of years are near them, and glasses of Brazilian pebble mark the decadence of summer light of life. His features are positive and decided; his expression is as vivid as sunshine glancing through crystal prisms; yet care and thought are chiseling their atlas on his manly face and brow. I have heard ladies affirm him the handsomest of all our national dignitaries, and, should you ever meet him in the social circle and converse with him, you would doubtless indorse their opinion. Without ostentation, his apparel is chaste and elegant; without vanity, he parades no superfluous ornaments of taste; neither a fop nor a clown, you remark him as the dignified and finished gentleman in mode and manners.

The Rich Men of Philadelphia.

A pamphlet has just been issued in Philadelphia, giving a list of income tax payers of Philadelphia and Bucks county. The following is a list of Philadelphia influential citizens whose incomes are over $100,000 a year:

Arnold Simon W.	$616,717
Brown, John A.	167,536
Baird, Matthews	208,849
Baldwin, M. W.	211,832
Drexel, A. J.	181,631
Gratz, R. H.	102,042
Houston, W. C.	101,735
Hunter, Wm. Ja.	163,783
Jayne, Dr. David	127,149
Loper, Richard F.	100,000
Fell, J. G.	398,550
Potts, Wm. F.	103,707
Patterson, Robert	603,323
Rood, Henry E.	102,595
Repplier, George F.	105,773
Robbins, Stephen	106,504
Sellers, Wm.	177,915
Tasker, T. F. Jr.	127,890
Drexel, F. A.	128,349
Dolan, Thomas	169,207
Beach, C. N.	230,400
Bushong, P.	258,327
Levering, Jos. S.	135,301
McCreary, J. B.	100,021
Norris, Richard	124,902
Gibson, John	208,600
Harrison, Joseph Jr.	122,224
Landenberger, M.	158,433
Town, John H.	109,204
Tyler, George F.	350,400
Welsh, John	101,404
Welsh, Samuel	140,412
Waterman, I. S.	159,400
Wood, Richard D.	159,603
Workman, H. W.	156,289
Wheeler, Charles	132,076

NORTHERN MEN AT THE SOUTH.—Men who have taken charge of Newspapers in Southern cities, private letters intimate, are beginning to find themselves in an uncomfortable position. The editor of the Savannah *Republican*, who lately visited a fair in that city, received the questionable compliment of a rotten apple in the back, while a friend had his hat filled with mud from the street.

Rev. Calvin Stebbins was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, by the American Unitarian Association to occupy the vacant pulpit of the Unitarian church in that city. Objection was made to him because he was a Northern man, and recently by a vote of the society he was informed that his services were no longer needed.—*Traveler.*

Letters have been received from Boston and elsewhere which allege that the O'Mahoney men have procured the publication of spurious reports, representing certain circles to have declared in favor of Union Square Republic, that have actually declared for the Senate, and denounced President O'Mahoney as a stumbling-block in the way of Fenian progress.

Special Notices.

Knowledge Often Saves Lives.
Every living being has in his system
IMPURITIES.
When these are within their natural limits, our health is good; but when they are in excess, pains, cold, rheumatism, gout, debility, costiveness, diarrhea, dysentary, erysipelas, &c., &c., afflict us. What we have to do to recover our health is to take out from the BOWELS AND THE CIRCULATION the excess of impurities. This done, health follows of necessity.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
are the only medicine that can do this with entire safety to all the organs of the body.
HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS
are now living who have adopted BRANDRETH'S PILLS as their only remedy for periods of from thirty to fifty years, and whose average health is excellent. They have always cured themselves, when sick, by using these
INNOCENT AND INFALLIBLE PILLS.
Principal office, Brandreth Building, New York.
dec3-d&w1m

TO DYE EASY
is very desirable. MATHEWS' VENETIAN DYE is the best in the world. Complete in one bottle. No wash, no stain, no troubl. A child can apply it. Persons wishing to avoid the publicity of having their Hair dyed in public, can
DYE AT HOME
better than any barber can do it, by using THE VENETIAN DYE. It does not rub off or make the Hair appear dusty or dead, but imparts new life and lustre. Gives a beautiful black or brown as preferred. Price 75 cents. Prepared by
A. I. MATHEWS, New York.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, wholesale Agents. je0-tri&sun&w1y

A Household Necessity Exists for the use of Durno's Catarrh Snuff,
Which, in the first stages of a cold, acts like magic—Headache, Hoarseness, Diptheria, and Bronchitis, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Bad Taste and Smell, being the result of Catarrh. This snuff removes and prevents all these, and insures a healthy head. Its effects are pleasant and safe, even for infants who suffer from Snuffles.
It has the highest professional testimonials. Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail to all parts of U. S., for 30 cents for one box, or one dollar for four boxes.
Address, JAS. DURNO, P. O. Box 1235, New York City.
Wholesale, by DEMAS BARNES & CO. 21 Park Row, New York. e13d&w1y

A Physiological View of Marriage.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which the book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. oct28-d&w6m

CONQUER EARLY.
The tendency to grayness by properly attacking
THAT GREAT ENEMY
to personal beauty, with the most popular article of the day
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,
which, like Sherman's Legion, "knows no such word as fail." Under its application
THE BLACKS COME OUT
brilliantly, and the browns of every shade appear, Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6, Astor House, New York. Sold by druggists Applied by all Hair Dressers.
dec3 d&wim

A CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Don't be imposed upon by having foreign perfumes forced upon you, when you have just as good—yea, and better—made at home. Get the Egyptian Lotus, for instance, and you'll never use any other afterward. For sale by all druggists and perfumers. Price one dollar. Manufactured by the Proprietor, F. A. Penney, at his laboratory, Fulton Avenue, corner of Jay street, Brooklyn, L. I., and sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,
Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill.
dec3eod1mo.

BUY Metal-tipped Shoes for Children's every day wear. One pair will out-wear three pairs without them. Sold everywhere.
oct3-3m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. *Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.*
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.
To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.
CAUTION,—*These Pills should not be taken by Females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.*
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sold by all Druggists. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt street, N. Y.
N. B.—$1 and 6 stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing fifty Pills, by return mail.
oct12-deod&wtnov1'66-swf

THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE and grown up daughters, are unanimous on one point. They declare unreservedly that Sozodont is a blessing to their mouths, that it improves and preserves their teeth, invigorates their gums and sweetens every breath they draw. Hence they buy it. As Dominie Sampson says, the sales are pro-di-gious.
dec27eod1w.

TO THE LADIES.
Geo. H. Reed & Co.'s
LIQUID
DOMESTIC DYES
The constant demand we have had for LIQUID DYES has induced us to put a complete line of
40 Shades, all Liquids,
which will recommend themselves to any one who has ever used the Liquid Dyes for
BRILLIANCY OF COLORS,
SIMPLICITY OF USE,
CERTAINTY OF SATISFACTION.
Complete directions for use with every package.
USE THE BEST ARTICLE.
See Certificates from eminent Chemists, on each package. Samples actually dyed with each of the colors on silk and woolen, may be seen at the Drug Stores.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
If you desire to insure GOOD COLORS, inquire for REED'S DOMESTIC DYES, *and take no other kind.*
GEO. H. REED & CO, Boston, Manufacturers.
EDWARD H. BIGGS, Wholesale Agent for the Northwest.
oct29-3meod&w6m

NOTWITHSTANDING THE very low state of the mercury, I am always ready with my EXPRESS WAGONS, both single and double teams, and am now fully equipped to serve my customers by carrying goods to all parts of St. Paul and suburbs, from one ounce to two tons, at living rates. I am determined that MOORE'S CITY EXPRESS shall not be outdone by any one. I have stout horses, good sleighs, obliging men and civil boys. Also a good fire in the office, 236 Third street, next door to Mr. Mattock's Church. ALFRED MOORE, Proprietor Moore's City Express.
dec21-eod-3t

Groceries.

J. M. BOHRER, R. MORRISSON, C. F. REEVES.
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Jackson street,
St. Paul, Minn.

500 bbls choice Green Apples
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

150 Kits Extra Family Mackerel,
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

50 hhds fine Porto Rico Sugar,
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

500 bbls Refined Sugar
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

200 bbls Syrup, all Grades,
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

100,000 Choice Imported and Domestic Cigars,
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

100 Bags Prime Rio Coffee
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

25 sacks Laguyra, 30 sacks Choice O. G. Java Coffee,
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

150 half Chests Choice Teas
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

500 Caddies and Boxes Chewing Tobaccos,
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

200 bbls choice Smoking Tobaccos
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

100 Coils Manilla Rope
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

200 Boxes M. R. & Layer Raisins
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

50 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

200 boxes Assorted Candies
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

100 Half bbls White Fish
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

75 half bbls Nos. 1 & 2 Mackerel,
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

100 Boxes Pure Saleratus,
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

100 Cases Canned Peaches,
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

200 bbls Carbon Oil,
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.

10,000 lbs Choice French Cured Codfish,
In store and for sale by
BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
No. 3 Jackson street.
nov29-tf

GROCERIES.
We have now on hand a well assorted stock of
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Such as Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits, Spices, Tubs, Pails, Brooms, Soaps, Candles, Oil, Vinegar, Dried Fish, Mackerel, Codfish, White Fish, Beans, Peas.
XXX FLOUR.
Nuts and Green Fruits. A large winter stock of vegetables, viz: Hubbard Squash, Cabbage, Beets, Parsnips, Onions and Carrots. 1,000 head of Celery. Goods delivered free of charge.
DUGAN, BUNNETTE & CO.,
Jackson street, St. Paul.
nov 22

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND AGENTS FOR THE
Merchants' Despatch
LOWER LEVEE AND SIBLEY STREET, ST. PAUL.
jy13-tf

PUTNAM & PAAR
Just received a new stock of
ALL KINDS OF PIPES,
which are, as to style and variety, the best ever brought to St. Paul, and especially
Genuine Meerschaum Pipes,
CIGAR HOLDERS,
and everything to suit the most fastidious, and just the goods for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
PUTNAM & PAAR
have received genuine
Virginia Smoking Tobacco.
no25-2m

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Second National Bank of St. Paul, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House of said Bank on the second Tuesday of January, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day.
Dated St. Paul, Dec. 8th, 1865.
dec9-td D. A. MONFORT, Cashier.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Culver & Farrington is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party may sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
GEORGE CULVER,
JOHN FARRINGTON.
St. Paul, Nov. 7, 1865. nov11-tf

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Sample with Catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and Address, D. HEMETTE,
dec.27-6m, 58 Liberty st. N. Y. City.

Clothing.

NEW
WHOLESALE HOUSE.
ALTMAN & CO.,
304 Third Street, Mackubin's Block,
Having opened a new Wholesale House in St. Paul, with a large and well selected stock of
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
VESTINGS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS
AND
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Solicit the Patronage of the Public.
Having a buyer for our Establishment constantly in New York, and being a Branch of the Largest Wholesale House in Buffalo,
WE OFFER OUR GOODS AT THE
Lowest Market Prices.
nov8-3m

NEW STORE.
NEW GOODS!
G. G. GRISWOLD,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
MEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS,
HATS, CAPS,
AND
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags.
MILITARY GOODS, RUBBER CAPES, COATS, LEGGINS, ETC. FUR CAPS, COLLARS, GLOVES, BUFFALO COATS AND ROBES.
Clothing Manufactured to Order,
under management of JACOB MATTHEWS, Cutter. H. P. BOYLON, Salesman; both formerly with T. B. Campbell.
194 Third Street.
(Wilcox Block.)
SAINT PAUL, MINN.
lly18-tf

I BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the trade and the public generally to my large and well selected stock of
Staple & Fancy Groceries,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Consisting in part of

	Nuts,		Mushroom Catsup,
	Dates,		Tomato "
	Figs,		Brandy Cherries,
Canned	Lobsters,		" Peaches,
"	Salmon,		Currants,
"	Clams,		Raisins,
"	Tomatoes,		Lemons,
"	Green Corn,		Club Sauce,
"	Green Peas,		Worcester Sauce,
Dried	Apples,		Cumberland Sauce,
"	Blackberries,		Oyster Sauce,
"	Raspberries,		Pickles,
"	Cherries,		Sardines,
"	Peaches,		Candied Citron,
	Oyster Catsup,		" Lemon,
			" Orange.

GUAVA JELLY.
800 Barrels Choice Green Apples,
KENDALL'S SUPERIOR
CHICAGO CRACKERS
JELLIES AND CANNED FRUIT
Of Every Description,
Hominy, Cranberry Sauce,
GUAVA JELLY.
YORK STATE FACTORY CHEESE,
PINE APPLE CHEESE.
FRESH OYSTERS,
Best in the Market.
BURNETT'S CELEBRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, and every article, staple and fancy, usually kept by a grocer. I also wish to call the attention of the trade to my large and well selected stock of
Candies and Sugar Toys,
Which I will sell to the trade at a close figure.
B. PRESLEY,
120 Third St., St. Paul.
dec13-1m.

Why Should You?
Simply for the Reason that you can secure for a few days Bargains in PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS and everything in the Music Line at
MUNGER BROS.,
122 Third street.
dec14-tf

MILLINERY OPENING!
MRS. DUGAN having just returned from the East proposes having her opening on
Wednesday Next, 4th Instant,
To which she respectfully invites the Ladies of St. Paul and vicinity.
The stock being unusually large and personally selected, she hopes to make it pleasant and profitable for all who may favor her with a call.
The stock is in CATHOLIC BLOCK, second block below the bridge, Third street, St. Paul, Minn. Milliners wanted.
MRS. J. J. DUGAN.
October 2, 1865. oct3

SPORTSMEN, HO!
GRAND MATCH SHOOTING
For Holiday Turkeys, Ducks and Pheasants,
Bechtner & Kottmann's SHOOTING GALLERY, Corner of Third and Franklin Streets, Bigerton's Building, every day and evening.
dec16-tjan1,

Dry Goods.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AT THE
NEW DRY GOODS STORE
We have just received a fine assortment of that new style of
BALL TRIMMING,
For Dresses and Cloaks,
Also a variety of
FANCY ARTICLES,
For Holiday Presents.
We are bound to sell our goods as low as any other house in St. Paul. Come and see for yourselves.
MILLER BROS. & WALKER,
(CATHOLIC BLOCK.)
159 Third-st., St Paul.
dec19

SALE OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, FORT RIDGELY, Minn., December 22d, 1865.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at this office, on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1866, at 12 M., the following described government property, to wit:
(14) Fourteen Box Stoves.
(12) Twelve Cook Stoves.
(60) Sixty joints Stovepipe.
(443) Four hundred and forty-three pounds of Stovepipe and Elbow.
(2) Two horse blankets.
(3) Three bolsters and pouches.
(13) Thirteen saddle bags.
(6) Six valices.
(27) twenty-seven wagon sheets.
(3) Three broad axes.
(3) Three bevels.
(46) Forty-six assorted chisels.
(1) One gimblet.
(2) Two mortising gauges.
(20) Twenty assorted planes.
(4) Four handsaws.
(4) Four backsaws.
(5) Five cross cut saws.
(1) One whip saw.
(5) Five saw setts.
(10) Ten bench screws.
(1) One tackle block.
(13) Thirteen framing chisels.
(70) Seventy axes.
(20) Twenty hay forks.
(8) Eight stable forks.
(4) Four mattocks.
(27) Twenty-seven pickaxes.
(1) One pump.
(25) Twenty-five scythes.
(25) Twenty-five snaths.
(20) Twenty shovels.
(19) Nineteen spades.
(1) One brass stop cock.
(250) Two hundred and fifty oats sacks.
(10) Ten pounds lead pipe.
(334) Three hundred and thirty-four pounds Manilla rope.
(18) Eighteen camp hatchets.
(18) Eighteen camp hatchet handles.
Terms—Cash in United States Funds
GEORGE P. DOAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.
dec27-15t
Minnesota Staats Zietung copy three times.

SALE OF
GOVERNMENT HORSES.
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, SAINT PAUL, MINN, Dec. 23, 1865.
There will be offered for sale at public auction, on the 8th day of January, 1866, at the Government Stables, in the city of Saint Paul, Minnesota, 475 U. S. Horses.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of each day, and continue until all are sold.
This is the last and best lot of U. S. Horses that will be, or have been, offered for sale in this District, and will afford a rare opportunity to secure good horses, as the greater portion were reserved for service from the former sale.
Terms, cash in U. S. currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier General L. C. Easton, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri.
H. L. CARVER,
Capt. A. Q. M. and Chief Q. M. Dist. Minn.
dec23-dtill-jan8

WINES AND LIQUORS
SUITABLE FOR
MEDICAL AND FAMILY USE.
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
OLD QUEENS PORT WINE
OLD MADERIA WINE,
FINE OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.
CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN,
JAMACA AND ST. CROIX RUM,
HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE,
MISSOURI CABINET,
STILL AND SPARKLING CATAWBA WINES,
CALIFORNIA WINES, MUSCAT, ANGELICA AND PORT,
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.
nov19-1y

ISAAC MARKLEY
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Rooms No. 236, Third Street,
Next door above Presbyterian Church.
Will give strict attention to the sale of
ALL KINDS OF GOODS AT AUCTION,
Personal Property, Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, &c.
nov 23-tf

Saw Mill for Sale,
At one of the best points for the sale of Lumber on the Mississippi River. Also
ONE SET OF MACHINERY,
for Muloy Saw Mills, entirely new.
One set Machinery for Sash Saw Mill.
(Nearly new.)
Also 280 acres of first rate Farming land, and 400 acres of Wood land.
For particulars inquire of
C. BRIDGMAN, St. Cloud, Minn.
dec22-tf

CHAS. A. UPHAM,
COMMERCIAL BROKER
AND
Commission Merchant,
35 North Commercial Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
dec.27-6mos.

DANCING SCHOOL, at the Winslow House, Saint Anthony, under the management of MISS SARA F. RICE to continue during the winter.
Prices per term of 12 lessons:—
Gentleman and Lady, $5.00.
Lady or Gentleman (singly.) 3.00.
Persons wishing private lessons at special rates will receive every attention. Good music will be provided. Sept.26 6mos.*

Dry Goods.

J. L. FOREPAUGH & CO.
138 THIRD STREET.
Saint Paul, Minnesota.
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE
In Minnesota.
dec24-1y

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
THE CHEAP CASH STORE
DRESS GOODS
AT OLD PRICES.
Dress Goods at 25 Cents!
Dress Goods at 30 Cents!
Dress Goods at 35 Cents!
Nice Cashmere Delaines at 50cts.
Good Alpaccas at 50 Cents.
DELAINES AT 25 CENTS.
Good Merinoes only $1.50.
Good A. W. Reps only $1.50,
AND A GENERAL STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS
AT LOW PRICES.
NEW STYLE BLACK AND WHITE
PLAID SHAWLS.
CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.
FOR ANY KIND OF
DRY GOODS!
You will find it for your interest to go to
H. KNOX TAYLOR'S,
218 Third-street, nov24

WORLD'S FAIR
AT
No. 132 Third street, St. Paul.
999,999 Different Articles
Gathered from all quarters of the world.
The object of the exhibition being the purely benevolent one—furnishing every man, woman and child with DRY GOODS for the Winter at the least possible cost—the entire collection is offered for sale.
Each article is marked in plain figures, so that "he that runs may read," and be convinced, by the extremely low prices, of our ability to carry out the design. We ask the particular attention of visitors to the splendid lines of
DERSS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WORSTED GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS,
WOLLENS,
LINENS,
NOTIONS,
To that marvel of Yankee inventions

The best skirt in the country, and to that triumphant production of the American Loom,
The Lady Washington Shawl
No cloak can equal it in beauty or comfort. Call and see. Fresh goods. New Styles, at low prices.
CATHCART & CO.
oct3

ST. PAUL
STEAM CHAIR FACTORY.
JANSEN BROTHERS.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
Chairs, Bedsteads, Lounges, CRIBS, &c.,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Eagle Street, near the Upper Levee,
ST. PAUL, MINN.
All kinds of Turning for sale and done to order. Scroll Sawing and Planing attended to.
une27-1y

S. L. BAILEY & CO.,
Dealers in every kind of
FURNITURE,
For the
Parlor, Dining Room & Chamber.
PICTURE FRAMES & MOULDINGS
Of all kinds.
Varnishes, Glue, &c.
Upholstering Done to Order.
244 Third Street.
S. L. BAILEY,
AUGUST ROEDLER.
jly30-1y

HOPS! HOPS! ON CONSIGNMENT.—A large lot of Prime Otsego county Hops.
L. B. & C. GREIG,
dec7-1m Sibley street, St. Paul.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, &c., printed in the best style at the Daily Press Steam Job Printing Office.

Dry Goods.

CHEAPER
THAN THE
CHEAPEST
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.
continue the sale of
DRY GOODS
AT
Wholesale and Retail,
At Prices to Correspond with the Eastern Market.
CALICOES,
Twenty to Twenty-five cents.
DELAINES,
Twenty-five to Thirty cents.
And other Goods to correspond at
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.'S,
Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul.
dec15

War of the Roses.
A Big Fight is in Progress Among the Dry Goods Merchants of St. Paul and we wish to put in the Following
BROADSIDE.
Muslin Delaines 30 cents,
Merrimac Prints 25 cents,
Gocheco Prints 25 cents,
Sprague Prints 25 cents,
Dunnell Prints 20 cents,
Philip Allen Prints 20 cents,
Richmond Prints 20 cents,
Hamilton Cotton Flannels 50 cts
Other goods to correspond at the Popular DRY GOODS House of
JOHN H. CAMP,
142 Third street.
dec14

LAMP GOODS.
We have now on hand a large stock of
Dithridge XX and XXX Chimneys,
Also
COMMON CHIMNEYS,
Lamps of all Varieties and Prices,
LAMP AND CANDLE WICK,
Warranted equal to the best in use.
The above goods will be sold to the trade at very low rates.
POLLOCK, DONALDSON & OGDEN,
Union Block, Third-st., St. Paul, Minn.
sep

PRESS PRINTING COMPANY, Book and Job Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Rulers, and Blank Book Manufacturers.

Railroads.

1865. 1866.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Quickest, Cheapest and Most Comfortable Route to the East.

On and after MONDAY, December 4th, 1865, Trains will move as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Minneapolis	7.00 A. M.
" Mendota	7.50 "
" Westcott	8.20 "
" Rosemont	8.45 "
" Farmington	9.20 "
" Castle Rock	9.50 "
" Northfield	10.30 "
" Dundas	10.50 "
Arrive Faribault	11.30 "

GOING NORTH.

Leave Faribault	5.00 P. M.
" Dundas	5.40 "
" Northfield	6.10 "
" Castle Rock	6.35 "
" Farmington	7.05 "
" Rosemont	7.35 "
" Westcott	8.05 "
" Mendota	8.10 "
Arrive Minneapolis	9.20 "

Trains make direct connections with the Minnesota Stage Company's lines at Faribault.

Two daily lines of four horse coaches run between Faribault and Kasson, where passengers connect with trains on the Winona and St. Peter Railroad.

Passengers leaving St. Paul or Minneapolis at 7 A. M. arrive at Winona at 11 P. M., and at La Crosse to take the 6 A. M. train next morning; or if preferred remain at Winona over night and reach La Crosse for the 5 P. M. train next day.

Arrangements have been made for forwarding freight by this route from La Crosse with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates. Through contracts for freight can be made at the office of the Company in Minneapolis, or with Borup & Champlin, Agents, St. Paul.

Through Tickets can be purchased to La Crosse and all points in the interior of Southern Minnesota at the office of the Railway Company and of the Minnesota Stage Company.

dec1-tf D. C. SHEPARD, Sup't.

MINN. VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after

Monday, December 25th, 1865,

Trains will run as indicated below, connecting at Mendota with the

Minnesota Stage Co.'s Line,

To and from St. Paul, and Morning Train going south on the

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

GOING WEST—LEAVES

St. Paul at 6.30 a. m. & 4.30 p. m.

GOING EAST.

Leaves Shakopee at 6 a. m. & 4 p. m.

G. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

December 23, 1865. dec25

FIRST DIVISION

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R. R

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

MORNING.

Leaves St. Paul	8.00 A. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	8.45 A. M.
Leaves Manomin	9.10 A. M.
Leaves Anoka	9.45 A. M.
Leaves Itasca	10.05 A. M.
Arrive at Elk River	10.25 A. M.

EVENING.

Leaves St. Paul	4.30 P. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	4.90 P. M.
Leaves Manomin	4.45 P. M.
Leaves Anoka	5.25 P. M.
Leaves Itasca	5.45 P. M.
Arrive at Elk River	6.05 P. M.

GOING EAST.

MORNING.

Leaves Elk River	7.45 A. M.
Leaves Itasca	8.05 A. M.
Leaves Anoka	8.30 A. M.
Leaves Manomin	9.10 A. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	9.45 A. M.
Arrive at St. Paul	10.25 A. M.

EVENING.

Leaves Elk River	2.55 P. M.
Leaves Itasca	3.15 P. M.
Leaves Anoka	3.30 P. M.
Leaves Manomin	4.05 P. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	4.45 P. M.
Arrives at St. Paul	5.20 P. M.

TICKETS must be purchased at the Station, or an extra fare will be collected by the Conductor.

BALLS CONNECT THUS:

Going East A. M.

Going West P. M.

apr15-tf F. R. DELANO, Sup't.

TO RAILROAD PASSENGERS

Passengers going East or South over the

Minnesota Central Railway,

can leave St. Paul at 3¾ o'clock P. M. by the

1st Division St. Paul & Pacific R. R.

And reach St. Anthony in time to connect with the 4:30 o'clock P. M. Train going South on that Road.

Omnibuses run direct from the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Depot to the Minnesota Central Railway Depot to convey passengers and baggage.

F. R. DELANO,
Superintendent.

oct5-tf

New Route East and South

VIA

Rochester and Winona and St. Peter RAILROAD.

A Passenger train leaves Rochester daily at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Winona at 5 o'clock, P. M., connecting with the

Minnesota Stage Co.'s Line

for La Crosse.

Returning, leaves Winona at 6.30 P. M., arriving at Rochester at 10 P. M.

Passengers by this route stop over night at Rochester and make the same time to and from St. Paul as by the River Route.

For Tickets apply to the Minnesota Stage Company's Office.

JOHN NEWBY,
Superintendent.

dec18tf

FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LAND DEP'T, MAIN AND BRANCH lines, ST. PAUL, June 1st, 1865.

NOTICE
TO SETTLERS ON R. R. LANDS,

All persons claiming land at Government price who reside in the Townships named below, are hereby notified that the Company has acquired the fee to the Railroad lands located in said Townships, and they are hereby required to make proof of their right to the lands occupied by them, and make payment therefor according to the laws regulating the same.

Sections.	Town.	Range.
3, 5, 7	32	25
7, 17, 19, 21, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35	33	25
1, 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 27	33	26
27, 29, 31, 33, 35	34	26
7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29	35	26
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25	24	27
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35	35	27
19, 29, 31, 33	36	27
1, 3, 11, 13	34	28
1, 3, 5, 7, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 33, 35	35	28
1, 3	119	23
5, 19, 23, 27	120	23
19, 27, 31, 33, 35	121	23
5, 11, 15, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33	120	24
3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25, 27, 33	120	25
1, 3	119	25
19, 35	121	25
1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 29, 33	120	26
3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35	121	26
31, 33	122	26
1, 3, 11, 13	120	27
3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35	121	27
5, 9, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35	122	27
31	123	27
1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 23, 25	121	28
3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33	122	28

d&w—bdec1 GEORGE L. BECKER, Land Commissioner.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING IN the best style and at the lowest rates at the Daily Press Steam Job Printing office.

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, &c. Bound in any style desired at the Press Bindery. Apply at the Counting Room.

Patent Medicines, &c.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE FOOD FOR INVALIDS.

Sold by VAWTER & ROSE, 111 3d st.

JAS. E. NICHOLS & Co's

Citrate Magnesia.

Sold by VAWTER & ROSE, 111 3d st.

ALL OF NICHOLS & CO'S

CHEMICALS

Are Sold to the Trade by VAWTER & ROSE.

Wholesale Druggists.

HOW & STEVENS'

DYE COLORS, SOAP POWDER, & Color Discharger,

Are sold by VAWTER & ROSE.

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,
LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,
LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,

Sold Wholesale and Retail by VAWTER & ROSE, 111 3d st.

BED BUGS AND INSECTS.

Butches' Dead Shot,
Lyons' Magnetic Powder,
Costar's Insect Powder,
Costar's Rat Exterminator,

Sold by VAWTER & ROSE, Union Block.

PERFUMERIES, SOAPS & TOILET GOODS.

In Good Variety, at VAWTER & ROSE'S, Union Block.

LARD OIL!
MACHINE OIL!
WHALE OIL!

For Sale to the Trade by VAWTER & ROSE.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

Window Glass & Varnishes,

For Sale to the Trade by VAWTER & ROSE, 111 Third street.

jny23-1y

"THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."

Tarrant's Compound Extract of CUBEBS & COPAIBA.

Is a sure, certain and speedy cure for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, either in male or female, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days, and always in less time than any other preparation. In the use of Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubeb's and Copaiba there is no method of confinement or change of diet. In its approved form of a paste, it is entirely tasteless, and causes no unpleasant sensation to the patient, and no exposure. It is acknowledged by the most learned in the profession that in the above class of diseases, Cubebs and Copaiba are the only two remedies known that can be relied upon with any certainty of success.

Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba NEVER FAILS!

Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO.,
278 Greenwich st., New York.

☞ Sold by Druggists all over the World.

my17-1y

THE ONLY SURE PHOTOGRAPH

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

As the same indicates, it not only RENEWS the growth of the hair when thin and falling off but it positively RESTORES THE COLOR to its original shade when it is turning grey or within whether caused by disease, grief or old age.

It will certainly do what is claimed for it, a fact to which hundreds, nay, thousands who have used it testify. Where one bottle is fairly used, in any community, its reputation "spreads like wild fire," and is the best advertisement and recommendation we desire. In the Eastern States, where the "RENEWER" originated, it is used by all Young Ladies as a Dressing, and is to be found on the toilet tables of Young Men, (also at their barbers;) while Older Men and Women will not be without it, as a renewer and restorative for their grey locks and bald heads, which it changes to their entire satisfaction.

We are selling in the city of Boston alone upwards of 15,000 bottles per month, and dealers giving the RENEWER the preference over all other Hair Preparations.

If not sold by Druggists in your town, A TRIAL BOTTLE will be sent to you by Express, upon receipt of one dollar by mail—thus giving you an opportunity at once of testing its excellent virtues.

Orders for *Trial Bottles*, must be addressed to our general Agent for the Northwestern States, C. A. COOK, Box 6524, Chicago, Ill. All such orders will receive prompt attention.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.

The trade supplied at *Manufacturers' Prices* by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill. Sold in St. Paul by F. H. BIGGS, and all Druggists. jly1-6m

Saint Paul Marble Works.

Cor. of Third & Exchange Sts., (Near the old American House.)

All kinds of MARBLE WORK done to order. Particular attention given to CONTRACTS for large MONUMENTS, or any kind of FANCY or PLAIN MONUMENTAL WORK.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

☞ Now is the time to leave your Spring orders.

C. J. ALDRICH,
Agent for the Company.

dec23-1y

JAS. J. HILL,
Forwarding & Commission

AGENT FOR THE
NORTH WESTERN PACKET COMPANY
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
MIL. AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
FREIGHT CONTRACTED
TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ Overcharges and Damages promptly adjusted.

Office and Warehouse on the Levee, St Paul. ap5-tf

NEW SALOON.

BECHTNER & KOTTMAN,

have opened a FIRT CLASS SALOON in Edgerton's building, corner Third and Franklin streets. The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

Ale and Beer on Draught.

We have a SHOOTING GALLERY fitted up in connection with the Saloon, in which the celebrated Smith & Wesson's Saloon Rifles are used. Call and see us.

sep26-tf

BROOMS! BROOMS! BROOMS

The undersigned having established a

Broom Factory in St. Paul

Would respectfully solicit the public patronage. They are prepared to furnish

At WHOLESALE,

The best article in the market at reasonable prices. ASHTON & SHEPARD,
Fort street, opposite Eddy's Grocery.

nov10-1y

HENRY HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Real Estate Agent, Glencoe, McLeod county, Minnesota.

dec3-1y*

HALF MILLION DOLLARS WORTH

TO BE DISPOSED OF AT

ONE DOLLAR EACH,

Without Regard to Value. Not to be Paid for until you know what you are to Receive.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES!

All to be sold for one Dollar Each.

300 Musical Boxes, 150 " " with Bells and Castinets	$20 to $150	each
500 Silver Teapots and Coffee Urns	20 "	50 "
500 Silver Chafing Dishes	20 "	100 "
1000 Silver Ice Pitchers	20 "	50 "
2500 Silver Syrup Cups, with Salvers	20 "	50 "
5000 Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	5 "	50 "
3000 Silver Castors	15 "	50 "
2000 Silver Fruit, Card and Cake Baskets	20 "	50 "
5000 Dozen Silver Tea Spoons	10 "	20 doz.
10000 Dozen Silver Table Spoons and Forks	20 "	40 "
250 Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	50 "	110 each.
250 Ladies Gold and Enameled Hunting Case Watches	35 "	70 "
500 Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches	35 "	70 "
200 Diamond Rings	50 "	100 "
5000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains	1 "	30 "
3000 Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4 "	8 "
5000 Jet and Gold Bracelets	6 "	10 "
2000 Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5 "	20 "
7000 Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 "	10 "
5000 Opal and Emerald Brooches	4 "	8 "
5000 Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Florentine Ear Drops	4 "	8 "
7500 Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4 "	6 "
4000 California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 "	10 "
3000 Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 "	8 "
4000 Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3 "	10 "
5000 Sets Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c.	3 "	8 "
3000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c.	4 "	6 "
10000 Miniature Lockets	2.50 "	10 "
4000 Miniature Lockets, Magic Spring	10 "	20 "
3000 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2 "	8 "
5000 Plain Gold Rings	4 "	10 "
10000 Stone Set and Signet Rings	2.50 "	10 "
5000 Chased Gold Rings	4 "	11 "
10000 California Diamond Rings	2 "	10 "
7500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet and Gold	8 "	15 "
6000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Cameo, Pearl, Opal and other Stones	4 "	15 "
10000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencils	4 "	10 "
10000 Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	6 "	10 "
8000 Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	15 "	25 "
5000 Ladies Gilt and Jet Buckles	5 "	15 "
5000 Ladies' Gilt and Jet Hair Bars and Balls	5 "	10 "

Certificates of the various articles are first put into envelopes, sealed up and mixed; and when ordered are taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for ONE DOLLAR.

Send 25 Cents for Certificate.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying the postage and doing the business, 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the Certificate is sent. Five Certificates will be sent for $1; 12 for $2; 30 for $5; 100 for $15.

AGENTS.—We want agents in every regiment, and in every town and county in the country, and those acting as such will be allowed ten cents on every certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps.

BRYAN BROS & CO.,
55 Liberty-st., New York City.

no17-3m

C. PROAL.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

Woolen Horse Blankets,

Large lot just received.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!

SKATES! SKATES!

SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

Valises and Traveling Bags,

WHIPS!

Everything in the Saddlery Line, largest assortment ever brought to Minnesota. Also

Saddlery Hardware

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

Cor. Third & Robert-st.

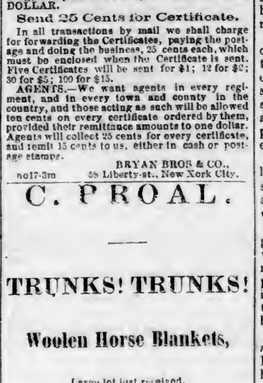
nov11

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO

(Successors to A. F. Croskey,)

And Sole Distillers of the Celebrated

COLUMBIAN GIN



ALSO, DISTILLERS OF

Alcohol, Pure Spirits,

WHISKIES OF ALL GRADES.

Domestic Liquors,

AND DEALERS IN

HIGHWINES.

OFFICE:
51 South Water street,
P. O. Drawer 6526. CHICAGO, ILL.

This being the cheapest Spirit market in the world, we invite attention of Dealers in Domestic Liquors to our goods, feeling assured that we can offer them special inducements.

We would call the particular attention of the trade to our

COLUMBIAN GIN,

Which is a distillion of Rye, Malt, Wine and Italian Juniper Berries, and has all the properties and flavor of the imported article.

sep2-eowly wed

I DRIVE MY OWN TEAM.

I am still proprietor of the original "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP," of St. Paul, now located at 236 Third street, for winter quarters, and give the best prices for all kinds of second-hand property. Send on your old stoves, but no buggy bedsteads.

dec21 ALFRED MOORE.

WIMBISH'S EXPRESS

carries Passengers, Baggage and Freight any where in the city at the lowest rates. Offices at Sinks' Grocery Store and Fairchild's Auction Store.

HARVEY OFFICER,

Attorney at Law. Office over Parker Paine' Bank, Third street, St. Paul, Minn. n8 m

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

The Whole Story.

BY J. E. ROWAN OF CALIFORNIA.

When Jones was sixteen he was bent
On one day being President.

At twenty-five, Jones thought that he
Content as District Judge would be.

But bootless all the nomination—
His rival Tompkins graced the station.

At forty-five, his dreams had fled;
Hope and Ambition both were dead.

When from his toils he found release,
He died—a Justice of the Peace.

O youthful heart, so high and bold;
Thus is *thy* brief, sad story told!

The Pioneer Ball.

Mark Twain, in the Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise*, gives the following characteristic description of "noticeable costumes" at the Pioneer Ball. It is a satire on Jenkins:

Mrs. W. H. was attired in an elegant *patc de foie gras*, made expressly for her, and was greatly admired.

Miss. S. had her hair done up. She was the centre of attraction for the gentlemen, and the envy of all the ladies.

Miss G. W. was tastefully dressed in a *tout ensemble*, and was greeted with deafening applause wherever she went.

Mrs. C. N. was superbly arrayed in white kid gloves. Her modest and engaging manner accorded well with the unpretending simplicity of her costume, and caused her to be regarded with absorbing interest by every one.

The charming Miss M. M. B. appeared in a thrilling waterfall, whose exceeding grace and volume compelled the homage of pioneers and emigrants alike. How beautiful she was!

The queenly Mrs. L. R. was attractively attired in her new and beautiful false teeth, and the *bon jour* effect they naturally produced was hightened by her enbancing and well sustained smile. The manner of the lady is charmingly pensive and melancholy, and her troops of admirers desired no greater happiness than to get on the scent of her Sozodont-sweetened sighs, and track her through her sinuous course among the gay and restless multitude.

Miss. R. P., with that repugnance to ostentation in dress which is so peculiar to her, was attired in a simple white lace collar, fastened with a neat pearl-button solitaire. The fine contrast between the sparkling vivacity of her natural optic and the steadfast attentiveness of her placid glass eye was the subject of general and enthusiastic remark.

The radiant and sylph-like Mrs. T., late of your State, wore hoops. She showed to good advantage, and created a sensation wherever she appeared. She was the gayest of the gay.

Miss C. L. B. had her fine nose elegantly enameled, and the easy grace with which she blew it from time to time marked her as a cultivated and accomplished woman of the world; its exquisitely modulated tone excited the admiration of all who had the happiness to hear it.

Being offended with Miss X., and our acquaintance having ceased permanently, I will take this opportunity to observe to her that it is of no use for her to be slopping off to every ball that takes place and flourishing around with a brass oyster knife skewered through her water-fall, and smiling her sickly smile through her decayed teeth, with her dismal pug nose in the air. There is no use in it—she don't fool anybody. Everybody knows she is old; everybody knows she is repaired (you might almost say built) with artificial bones, and hair, and muscles and things, from the ground up—put together scrap by scrap—and everybody knows, also, that all one would have to do would be to pull out her key-pin and she would go to pieces like a Chinese puzzle. There, now, my faded flower, take that paragraph home with you and amuse yourself with it; and if ever you turn your wart nose up at me again, I will sit down and write something that will just make you rise up and bowl.

TO THE POINT.—The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* says the following is a *verbatim et literatim* report of the evidence given in the Magistrates' Court, by a negro named Doctor Jones who accused another negro named Washington, of stealing his watch:—

I'se named Doctor Jones—named so cause old master named Doctor. I was sittin in de shop; my watch hangin on de wall. Dat nigger (pointing to Washington) come in—sot down—got my pocket out—and de watch was dismissed. Dats all I know 'bout it.

If this is a fair specimen of negro testimony, we do not see that any harm would result from permitting them to become witnesses in courts.

NEW FIRM.

S. K. PUTNAM. ADOLPH PAAR.

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Importers of

SMOKERS ARTICLES

AND

European Produce,

Dealers in

Green and Dried Fruits,

and in all kinds of

Tobacco & Segars,

Cor. Third & Market Sts., St. Paul.

October 2, 1865. octf-tf

BEING DETERMINED TO HAVE ALWAYS A

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

We have, after great difficulty, obtained a new lot of

BUFFALO SHOES,

And other styles for COLD WEATHER, the only stock in the city. Shall have

BOOT PACS,

In a few days. Dealers can be supplied only at the BOOT AND SHOE HEADQUARTERS at reasonable prices.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.

dec22

DAILY PRESS STEAM JOB OFFICE executes all kinds of Job Printing with neatness and dispatch, at the lowest prices. Apply at the Counting Room.

$100 REWARD

FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE

Coughs,
Influenza,
Tickling in the Throat,
Whooping Cough,
Or Relive Consumptive Coughs

AS QUICK AS

COE'S COUGH BALSAM!

Over Fifty Thousand Bottles

have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession, any quantity of certificates, some from

Eminent Physicians,

who have used it in their practice, and given it the pre-eminence over any other compound.

It Does not Dry up a Cough,

but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES,

WILL INVARIABLY CURE

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

A HALF BOTTLE has often most completely cured the most

STUBBORN COUGH,

and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In Cases of CROUP we will Guarantee a Cure,

If taken in season.

No family Should be Without it,

It is within the reach of all, the price being

ONLY 40 CENTS.

And is an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for its home in every household.

Doctor's wrote away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New Haven Conn.

E. H. BIGGS,

Sole agents for the Northwest, at St. Paul, Minn., where all orders should be addressed.

jly1-eow

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY!
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY!

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cure all complaints incident to the sex, and remove all obstructions of nature from whatever cause, producing health, vigor and strength.

[illegible] than all Pills, Powders and nostrums, being a fluid preparation, their action is direct and positive, and it needs nothing but good common sense to see and understand the reason why they cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach; they are, in the most obstinate cases,

RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,

To the most delicate constitution.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS will certainly produce the regular return of nature, if taken a day or two before the expected period, and it is a maxim in the profession, that prevention is better than cure.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS have been used by over twenty-five thousand ladies within the past six months, and the testimony of all is, "It surely cures."

CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!

Bear in mind that I guarantee my DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as three Drops would be sure to produce a miscarriage, if taken while in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

I could furnish any quantity of testimonials of its efficacy from my own patients, but the practice of palming bought and fictitious ones before the public is so prevalent, I do not deem it advisable.

BE WISE IN TIME.
BE WISE IN TIME,
BE WISE IN TIME,
BE WISE IN TIME.

Let not disease destroy your constitution. Try a bottle of my PERIODICAL DROPS, and you will be satisfied that I am no impostor.—Tell your afflicted friend what restored the bloom of health to your cheeks, and thereby confer a favor more valuable than gold. For painful or scanty Menstruation it is just the thing.

I have in my mind an instance of a lady who had been suffering from painful Menstruation two or three years, confining her to her room each time. She had applied to several eminent physicians, without relief, when one bottle of my DROPS entirely cured her

ONE BOTTLE CURES.
ONE BOTTLE CURES,
ONE BOTTLE CURES.
ONE BOTTLE CURES.

In almost every case.

It is impossible to enjoy the bloom of health and vivacity of spirits, unless the Menses are regular as to the time, the quantity, and quality. When they are obstructed nature makes her efforts to obtain for it some other outlet, and unless these efforts of nature are assisted, the patient usually experiences Despondency, Nervousness, and finally, CONSUMPTION assumes its sway, and prematurely terminates a miserable life.

Do not suffer from these irregularities when an investment of one dollar in Lyon's Periodical Drops will regulate and restore nature to its healthy course; and

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON
DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON

by those who have other preparations, which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops. But when the Druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you, or else enclose one dollar to the nearest general wholesale agent, who will return you a bottle by return Express.

See that the name of Jno. L. Lyon is written upon the directions which are wrapped around each bottle. None others are genuine. Therefore, beware of counterfeits. They are for sale by every Druggist in city and country at one dollar and a half ($1.50) per bottle. If you wish relief take no other.

Dr. JNO. L. LYON,
Practicing Physician, New Haven, Conn.

Who can be consulted concerning all diseases, either personally or by letter.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston; D. S. Barnes & Co., New York; Lord & Smith, Chicago, Wholesale Agents.

E. H. BIGGS,

Sole agents for the Northwest, at St. Paul, Minn., where all orders should be addressed.

BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES

[Successors to COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,]

WHOLESALE GROCERS

and Commission Merchants,

No. 3. JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

We have in Store one of the LARGEST STOCKS in this market of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Tobaccos and Cigars,

Which were selected by experienced buyers at LOW FIGURES, to meet the wants of this Trade. We would respectfully solicit an inspection of our Stock, as we feel confident we can meet the views of the closest buyers.

We are also prepared to handle Country Produce of all kinds, and make liberal Cash advances on consignments.

Referring to the above, we take pleasure in commending our successors to our old friends and patrons throughout the State, soliciting for them a continuance of the favors hitherto extended to us.

Very Respectfully,
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

SAINT PAUL, October 10th, 1865. oct27-d&w-tf

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

HAVE ESTABLISHED A

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

in this city, in connection with their

PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,

and desire to call the attention of buyers to their

Immense Stock of

WRITING, NOTE AND CAP PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, FLAT AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' AND WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS, PENS, PENCILS, &c., &c.

Agents for

GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY

We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR

PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.

oct3-tf Office No. 320 Third-St., St. Paul, Minn.

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

And Minnesota Hospital.

ESTABLISHED 1850, FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS, AND INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN 1861. OFFICE IN CONCERT HALL BLOCK—near the Post Office.

DR. WILLIAMS, the Consulting Surgeon of the above Institution, has just published a Manual of Sexual Diseases, a large book of 250 pages, and over 100 engravings. It is the only book ever published which gives a truthful description of Spermatorrhea, Venereal Diseases, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the urinary and reproductive organs of men and women of whatever nature, including the solitary habits of both sexes, and their deplorable consequences on the mind and body, impotence, loss of power, and the secret infirmities of youth and manhood, the physiology of marriage, &c., with new and successful methods of treatment for all the above cases. Mailed in a plain sealed wrapper for one dollar.

☞ Descriptive Circulars containing valuable information to the afflicted who wish to avoid quackery, mailed in a sealed envelop on receipt of 10 cents. Also a pamphlet for ladies, price 5 cents. All communications confidential, and will reach the consulting surgeon by addressing

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

HARDWARE AND STOVES.

JOHN CURTIS,

Corner Third and Cedar Streets,

Manufacturers' Agent and Wholesale dealer in

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

NAILS, GLASS, SHOVELS, SPADES, CHAINS, STRAP AND T HINGES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTTLERY SCISSORS, PLATED WARE, LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD STOVES AND TINWARE.

State Agent for the sale of Morrison's celebrated

HOME COMFORT

Summer and Winter Cook Stoves,

The best in the world.

My stock of OFFICE, BOX, PARLOR, and a large variety of different kinds of COOK STOVES, is the largest ever brought to this market.

I keep a full stock of all goods in my line of trade, and I think I can offer inducements to the trade that will be to their advantage to deal with me. I keep a full stock of

TIN PLATES, PIG TIN,
SHEET COPPER, METTLE AND COPPER BOTTOMS,
SHEET IRON,

Both American and Russia.

My stock of Newhouse Traps, Hunt's, Blood's, Ten Eyke's, Newmyers' and Groff's Axes is very large, and also a large stock of PUTNAM'S NORTHWESTERN AND PRESSED HORSE NAILS.

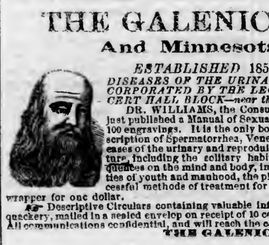
Edgar Nash is still connected with the establishment and will be happy to attend to the wants of his old friends at all times.

A look through my large stock is earnestly requested of the trade before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN CURTIS.

aug5-1y

Prurigo Lotio



The Great Itch and Humor Killer of the 19th Century.

This *new preparation* possesses most *wonderful* properties, and is

A SURE CURE

For every species of the Itch, Prairie Itch, Barber's Itch, Wabash Scratches, Illinois Mange, Iowa and Missouri Digs, Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Ringworms, etc.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is a new and *certain* cure for all kinds of Itch, and, being a fluid preparation, is free from all the gummy, disagreeable qualities of the ointments in general use.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is safe to use under all circumstances, will not irritate the most tender skin, and CONTAINS NO MERCURY. Don't fail to try it. Manufactured by

E. T. & W. T. McFARLAND,
Sole Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sold at Wholesale in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Peoria, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and all wholesale points.

EDWARD H. BIGGS,
Sole Agent for Minnesota.

dec3-6m

E. C. PALMER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, Gilfillan's Block, Third street.

feb3-tf

Lamps, Oils, &c.

LAMP GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE,

Just received and in store, the largest amount of LAMP GOODS ever received in St. Paul.

LAMPS OF ALL STYLES.

1,500 dozen Lamp Chimneys and
300 gross Lamp Wicks.

A large Stock of LANTERNS at Marvin's Crockery Importing House, 189 and 191, Third Street.

nov 22.

NEW

LUMBER YARD!

Corner Wabasha and Fifth Streets,
Opposite Minnesota House
St. Paul, Minn.

The undersigned has established a new Lumber Yard in this city at the above named location, in connection with his

"LINCOLN MILLS,"

MINNEAPOLIS,

and desires to call the attention of Builders and others to his

IMMENSE STOCK OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

LUMBER!

INCLUDING

Flooring, Fencing, Dimensions, Boards, Clear Lumber, Siding, Shingles, Lath, &c.,

which he has constantly on hand, and for sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Bills for large dimensions filled to order on short notice.

St. Paul, June 1,

THE CITY.

OUR CHURCHES.

A Brief History of their Rise and Progress.

The Number of Members in Each.

The comparative membership of the various church organizations in the city will be interesting to many of our readers, and we have accordingly collected them and append them herewith in tabular form. We also give a brief history of the rise and progress of the different churches.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The first church ever built in this city was a log chapel on the corner of Bench and Minnesota streets. It was built by the Catholics in 1841.

In 1844 Bishop Creton and the Rev. Augustus Ravoux arrived here for the purpose of establishing a mission among the Sioux. After remaining here a short time Bishop Creton departed for Europe for the purpose of being consecrated. He returned to St. Paul in 1852 and remained here until his death in 1857.

In 1852 the brick building on the Catholic grounds was built, under the supervision of the Bishop, and was used as a church until 1854, when the Cathedral was erected.

During the years 1854–55 the German Catholic Church on Ninth Street, between St. Peter and Vine, was erected through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Sheller. In 1859, Bishop Grace was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Diocese of St. Paul, caused by the death of Bishop Creton, which position he still holds.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

The first protestant service ever held in St. Paul was in 1846, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Williamson. The service was held in a log cabin, situated on a high bluff which overhangs Constan's warehouse, on the levee. Services were held in this cabin until 1849, when a small frame building was erected on Washington Street, opposite the City Park, and a church was formally organized, consisting of nine persnos, on the 26th of November. In the following May the church was burned, and services were held in a frame building on the corner of Wabashaw and Third Streets, until November 10th, 1850, when the First Presbyterian Church building was completed by the society. Rev. John Mottocks is the present pastor of this church.

The next church erected in the city was by the Baptist denomination, in 1850. The Society was organized on the 31st of December, 1849. This building, which is on Fifth street, is now used by Leonard & Shiere as a carpenter shop. In 1861 the present church building was erected. Rev J. D. Pope is the Pastor.

The Market street M. E. Church was organized in 1848, and their building erected the following year. Rev. Mr. Martin is the present Pastor.

Christ's (Episcopal) Church was organized in 1850, and their present building was erected during the same year. The Society have the foundation laid for a new church edifice, on the corner of Fourth and Franklin streets, which will be erected next season. Rev. S. Y. McMasters is the Pastor.

The Central Presbyterian Church was organized in 1852, by the Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer. Their church building was commenced during the same year, but was not completed until 1855. This Society expended about $2,500 during the past summer in improvements, and now have one of the neatest churches in the city. The Society raised for various purposes, during the year, $4,212, and the church is now in a flourishing and prosperous condition. Rev. Robert Sutton is the Pastor.

The German Methodist Church on the corner of Rosebel and Sixth streets, was organized in 1853, and their present church building erected in 1859. Rev. William Phafle, is their present Pastor.

The society of the House of Hope was organized in 1855, and their church edifice erected in 1858, being dedicated on the 22d of December of that year. Previous to the erection of their church building, the society worshiped in the Walnut Street School House, and in Irvine Hall—Rev. F. A. Noble is their present Pastor.

In 1856 a portion of the Market Street Methodist Socieey left and formed the Jackson Street Church. Their building was erected, we belive, during the following year—Rev. D. Cobb is their present Pastor.

The St. Pauls Episcopal Church was erected in 1857. The society was organized during the previous year, and services were held in the Washington Street School building until their church edifice was ready for occupancy. Rev. Dr. Patterson, who has been with the church since its foundation, is the present Pastor.

The congregation of German Lutherans who worship in the large stone church on Wabashaw street, opposite the Capitol, have expended about $1,400 during the past year in repairs. They now hold their services in the basement, as the room above is not yet completed. They expect to spend about $1,000 next season in filling up their church, which will then be one of the most handsome and commodious churches in the city. Rev. Mr. Fashtman is the pastor.

The Plymouth Congregational Church, on Goodrich street, has had some repairs or additions during the past season, but we are not at present advised as to their extent.

The Universalist Society was organized in May last. They have, as yet, no church building, and are holding their services at Armory Hall. Rev. Herman Bisbee is the pastor.

NUMBER OF CHURCH MEMBERS.

We give below the number of church members belonging to the various organizations in the city:

Churches.	No. of Members.
Cathedral	4,000
German Catholic	2,000
German Lutheran	324
German Methodist	150
Christ's (Episcopal) Church	150
Baptist	142
First Presbyterian	125
St. Paul's (Episcopal)	115
Jackson Street, M. E.	110
House of Hope	100
Central Presbyterian	85
Market Street, M. E.	80
Plymouth, Congregational	65
Universalist	50
Scandinavian, M. E.	50
1st Scandinavian Lutheran	25
Old School Lutheran	20
Total	7,591

Catholics 6,000. Protestants 1,591.

It might be proper to State, in order to explain the apparent disproportion between the Catholic and Protestant members, that the former estimate all who have received the rite of baptism in their church as members, while the latter do not.

Badly Frozen.—An old "seed" by the name of Foley was found on Friday night about eight o'clock, lying "dead drunk" in the snow on the Levee, below Sibley Street. He was taken into a shanty near by, when his hands were found to be badly frozen. A policeman was sent for, and the old man was taken to the City Hall, where he was kept until morning. His hands were swollen and blistered in a frightful condition, and had he not been found at the time he was, he would, in all probability, soon have departed to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

Look in at Tuttle's windows and see those large photographs and frames for five dollars.

DISTRICT COURT.

Eight Criminals Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Court Adjourned until the 14th of February.

Upon the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Mr. Brisbin, Chairman of the Bar Meeting which was held just previous, informed Judge Wilkin of the action of that meeting, which was that the District Court might be adjourned until after the session of the Supreme Court. The request was granted, and the day fixed for the reopening of the Court was the second Wednesday after the first Tuesday in February.

The Court then denied the motion made some days ago by the counsel of Isaac N. Hubbard, for a change of venue in his case. The criminals found guilty during the term, of the crimes with which they were charged, were then brought into Court to receive sentence. The first on the list was Joseph Casey, convicted of manslaughter.

Being ordered to stand up the usual question was asked whether he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon him, and answering in the negative, the Court addressed him substantially as follows:

You have been convicted, after a fair and impartial trial, by a jury of your countrymen of a heinous crime. Having been indicted for murder in the first degree you may feel truly thankful that a verdict of manslaughter only has been entered against you. Although the evidence upon which you were convicted did not show that malice aforethought which is required to constitute the highest offense, yet it appears that you were armed with a dangerous and deadly weapon which you were ready to use, and by which one of your companions was hurried to an untimely grave.

You are now about to be shut out for a long term of years from the society of your fellow men. During the many long and gloomy hours of your imprisonment you will have ample time to reflect upon the deed which you have committed, by which a fellow being, full of hope and promise, and in the enjoyment of health, was consigned to a bloody grave. Upon your own conduct depends the question whether the act originated from a bad and malicious heart, or whether it was the result of the impulse of the moment, and which more mature reflection has caused you to regret.

The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the State Prison at Stillwater for the term of six years and four months, the first ten days of the time in solitary confinement and the residue at hard labor.

The next person to receive sentence was Benjamin F. Dayton, convicted of the robbery of and assault withintent to kill Francis M. Heitz. The court stated that although he had been guilty of a bold and desperate offense, that there were circumstances in his case which went to show that he was not as guilty as his confederate. He referred to the fact that the prisoner had been a soldier and had served his country long and well. His term of imprisonment was fixed at six years and four months, the first ten days in solitary confinement.

John Chinnick, the confederate of Dayton, was next sentenced. He was decidedly the worst looking man of the whole. The Court said:

You were a confederate and associate in the crime for which Dayton has just been sentenced, and are much the most guilty of the two. You have not only committed this crime by which an old man, tottering upon the grave, was deprived of his scanty earnings, and was in addition most brutally assaulted, but you have been guilty of other crimes, and appear to be a hardened criminal. There seems to be but little hope in your case. You have chosen your lot, to prey upon society, and the only safety there is for society is in your confinement.

Sentence was fixed in his case at eight years and nine months, with ten days solitary confinement and the residue at hard labor.

Henry Johnson, another desperate-looking character, convicted of the robbery of Mr. Truitt, was sentenced for two years and nine months.

Wm. Burns, the confederate of Johnson, was sentenced for two years and four months.

Wm. Spence, a half-breed, convicted of the larceny of Dr. Day's horse, was sentenced for two years and four months.

Patrick Collone, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced for one year.

The jurors empannelled for this term were then excused from further attendance. Judge Wilkin then alluded to the resolution adopted by the Bar Meeting, tendering thanks to the County Attorney and Deputy Clerk, and said that it met his hearty concurrence. The experience of the Deputy Clerk had been of great service to him, coming as he did to the bench, inexperienced. He desired to unite in returning thanks to these officers for the faithful manner in which they had discharged their duties. The Court then adjourned.

Bar Meeting.—A meeting of the Bar of this county was held at the Court House yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Brisbin, Chairman, stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of ascertaining the wish of the members of the Bar in regard to an adjournment of the present term of the District Court until after the business of the Supreme Court, which meets on Tuesday next, shall have been completed. A number of attorneys having business in both courts, and as the session of the District Court had already been somewhat protracted, he thought it advisable that an adjournment be had until the Supreme Court shall conclude its business.

Mr. Horn said, although a large number of the members were not present, he knew it to be the wish of most, if not all of them, that the District Court should be adjourned, and he therefore moved that Judge Wilkins be requested to adjourn his court until such time as he may think proper, in view of the session of the Supreme Court which is about to begin, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clark moved that the Chairman be requested to notify Judge Wilkins of the action of the meeting. Carried.

In view of the fact that the official term of the present District Attorney and Deputy Clerk was about to close. Mr. Heard offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Bar of Ramsey county, do hereby tender to Sherwood Hough, Esq., long Deputy Clerk of this Court, and Henry J. Horn, Esq., County Attorney, their high appreciation of the able and courteous manner in which they have performed their respective duties, and their well wishes upon retiring from their respective offices.

Mr. Heard stated that Mr. Hough, the Deputy Clerk, had been connected with this court in that capacity for a long term of years, indeed, ever since its organization, and that he had fulfilled the duties of his position, he believed, to the satisfaction of every one. He had, in fact, held the position of Clerk, performing all its irksome duties, although in name he was only a Deputy. As for Mr. Horn, the County Attorney, he had performed the duties of his office with marked ability and fidelity. In all the long list of criminal cases which he has conducted since he came into office, he had lost none for want of any defect in the indictment. His official term had been one of signal success, and by his urbanity, and the kind treatment of his brother members, he had won the golden opinions of them all.

Gen. Gorman also spoke of the faithful manner in which both these gentlemen had discharged their duties, and regretted that their official connection with the court was about to be severed. Although differing with them in political sentiments, he had the highest confidence in their fidelity and ability for the positions which they have so honorably filled.

Mr. Horn returned thanks to his brother members for the very flattering terms in which they had alluded to him, and hoped that the same good opinions might attend his successor in office.

The meeting then adjourned.

Personal—The hotels are quite lively with the influx of legislators and members of the *third* house. We notice at the International Hotel, among the recorded arrivals, Hons. Thos. Simpson, J. V. Daniels, John McKusick, S. Lord and R. M. Richardson, of the Senate; also of members of the House of Representatives, Hons. R. D. Hathaway, Augustus Armstrong, J. P. Schaller, W. W. Buck, E. S. Youmans, Smith Ellison, D. B. Johnson jr., Among other distinguished arrivals we notice Lt. Gov. Sherwood and his successor Hon. Thos. Armstrong, Lieut. Governor elect, Col. Henry C. Rogers, Secretary of State elect, Hon. G. F. Potter, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Hon. Samuel Aiken, contestant for the Senatorship of Houston county, Gen. L. W. Webb, Indian Agent, C. H. Davidson, Esq., editor of the Mower County *Register*, W. H. Mitchell, Esq., formerly of the Rochester *Republican*, and E. B. Ames, Esq., Secretary of the last Senate.

On the Merchants' Hotel Register we notice the following Senators: Hons. Luke Miller, N. F. Randolph, and L. L. Baxter; of Members of the House we find: Hons. J. B. Wakefield, J. S. G. Honner, J. B. H. Mitchell, B. F. Perry, Wm. Chalfant, John Hobart, J. Q. Farmer, J. B. Crooker, J. G. Thompson, B. Overbeck, N. F. Barnes, Daniel Buck, A. K. Maynard. In addition, we notice the arrival of Chief Justice Wilson and Associate Justice Berry, of the Supreme Court; Hon. C. D. Tuthill, of Dodge County, and A. C. Dunn, Esq., Chief Clerk of the last House.

The Gold Mining Arrangement.—We understand that arrangements have been consummated by which the Gold Mining Company of Minnesota is represented in the Mutual Protection Gold Miners' Company, by Gen. Sibley, Gov. Miller and John S. Prince, who have paid their $300 each, and furnished substitutes. This arrangement harmonizes the otherwise conflicting interests of the capitalists and squatters and is a good thing for all parties.

Hook & Ladder Co.'s Ball.—The Third Annual Ball of the Pioneer Hook & Ladder Company takes place at the Merchant's Hotel, on Monday evening, January 8th. The members of the company are making every effort to have this Ball excel anything of the kind ever given in the city. It will be held in the new dining room of the Merchants' which is well adapted for an affair of this kind. Tickets, including supper and carriages, will be $50. See their advertisement in another column.

New-Year's Address.—The Carrier Boys will call on city subscribers on Monday, with their Annual Address, and we trust they will receive kind welcome, and substantial encouragement to the faithful performance of their arduous duties during the ensuing year.

HAPPY NEW-YEAR!—Hall & McKinney will serve a big lunch on New-Year's Day at eleven o'clock. Egg Nogg, Apple Toddies, Spiced Rum Punches, and all kinds of Wines and Liquers at the bar. They have just received a bushel of Quails, in addition to their usual bill of fare.

CHURCH FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Market street Methodist Church will give an Oyster Supper at Ingersoll's Hall Thursday evening, Jan. 4th. Tickets $1 each. Ice Cream extra. dec31-4t

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Frank Pulle, of Union Hall, will serve up turkeys, &c., for lunch to-morrow. The bar will be supplied with egg-nog, and the choicest wines and liquors.

LOOK in at Tuttle's windows and see those large photographs and frames for five dollars.

Local Notices.

DAVENPORT'S GOT 'EM YET.—There was a terrific rush on Saturday to Davenport for Holiday presents, and people went off loaded, thanking their stars that Davenport had got everything they wanted in Photograph Albums, Games, Writing Desks, Backgammon Boards, Chess-Men, Portfolios, &c. There is still some of the same sort left, and selling at very low prices. Davenport's got 'em yet—try him—294 Third street, next block above the Post Office.

FOR Dandruff and gray hair, use G. Rauchfuss' Eureka Hair Invigorator. It is acknowledged by all who use it to be superior to all other articles of the kind now in use Chase and Allen, Druggists, 323 Third Street, sole agents for St. Paul.

CHASE & ALLEN, Druggists, 323 Third street, have just received a splendid assortment of nicely perfumed toilet soaps. Call and see.

A GREAT variety of rich and beautiful Holiday presents at Chase & Allen's, No. 323 Third street, just above the Post Office.

EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.—The most elegant Extracts for the Handkerchiefs, Salon or Boudoir, in Plain and Ornamental cut glass aigrettes, selected with care for *Holiday Gifts*.

R. O. SWEENY & CO.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE defies imitation, and is the most perfect hair preparation of the age. This fact has caused numerous worthless imitations. For sale by EDWARD B'HIGGS, St. Paul.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES!

R. O. SWEENY & CO.,
211 Third street.

HOLIDAY GOODS! for Christmas and New Year's presents. Etruscan, Egyptian, Antique, Bohemian, French and English Vases for Toilet, Boudoir, Salon and Etagere, Pitcher and Vase Cologues. Also a rich variety of Presentation Boxes, at

R. O. SWEENY & CO.,
211 Third street.

SOAPS.—Family, Fancy and Rich Flower Scented Toilet Soaps.

R. O. SWEENY & CO.,
211 Third street.

HAIR BRUSHES, Cloth Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Hand Brushes and Finger Brushes. THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT IN ST. PAUL.

R. O. SWEENY & CO.,
211 Third street.

TOILET WATERS! TOILET WATERS!—Eau Verbena, Millefleurs, Violette, French and German Cologne Waters, Bay Rum and Laurel Water.

R. O. SWEENY & CO.,
211 Third street.

TRUSSES.—Double and Single, for Adults and Infants. Inguinal, Femoral and Umbilical Hernias fitted with suitable mechanical appliances by a skillful and experienced operator.

All kinds of Female Supporters, Bandages, &c., on hand or *made to order*.

R. O. SWEENY & CO.,
211 Third street.

THE LATEST NEUVIE in the way of Exquisite Perfumery, the *Parfum Aasbesque*, in rich white silk sachets; the *Sachet Watteau* in beautiful Venetian silk, to be had ONLY of R. O. Sweeny & Co., 211 Third street. Also, a *rare selection* of Silk and Paper Sachets of the *Choicest Odors*, suitable for presents to either ladies or gentlemen.

CHASE & ALLEN, Druggists, 323 Third street, just above the Post Office, have on hand a splendid assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Soaps, Tooth Powders, Tooth Soaps, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Hair Oils, Pomades, Handkerchief Boxes, Handkerchief and Glove Cases, Pocket Books, Patent Medicines, &c., &c. Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS!—Water and Oil Colors in Cakes and in Tubes, Canvasses, Stretchers, Brushes, Knives, Pallettes, Cups, Oils and Varnishes. Toy Paints for children, in great variety.

R. O. SWEENY & CO.,
211 Third street.

SUSPENSORIES!—The largest and most complete assortment of Suspensory Bandages ever in St. Paul. Silk, Linen, Buckskin, Oil Silk, Cotton, and the "Patent Graduated Compression Suspensory."

R. O. SWEENY & CO.,
211 Third street.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW NEW YEAR WINE.—A very superior article of old Missouri Currant Wine, suitable for Chistmas and New Year purposes, for sale by the gallon at low prices, at Paul Rieger's Drugstore, upper town.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Paul Rieger's Drug Store, Third street, upper town, is the place to buy your holiday presents. His stock is now full and complete, embracing French, German and American Perfumeries of every description, the finest and best in the city, Perfumed Soaps, English and American Hair Brushes, and in short everything in the way of toilet goods that is wanted. He has also a large assortment of ladies' and gents' portmonies and pocket books of every style. He has just received a lot of other nice articles suitable for Christmas presents for ladies or gentlemen. Call and see his goods before purchasing. dec2-1m

LADIES RESTAURANT.—C. Sebiler & Schmidt, No. 322 Third street, near the Presbyterian church, have just fitted up an elegant room on the second floor of their establishment, and which is intended for a LADIES' RESTAURANT. This room is furnished in the very best style, and is now the most complete Restaurant in the city. They keep on hand all kinds of choice wines and liquors which can be had when called for; and have, in addition, a full assortment of choice Confectionery, Cakes, Fruits, &c. Also, a large stock of Fancy Candies, suitable for Christmas Trees, which have just arrived. Give them a call. dec12-tlmy1

PAUL RIEGER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, consisting of Blackberry, Cranberry Currant, Raspberry, Rhubarb, native and Clinton Grape, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. Also, pure French Brandies, Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, Bitters of all kinds, at wholesale and retail. All kinds of Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfumery and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. je8 ly

MINNEHAHA, ST. ANTHONY, ST. PAUL—Strangers, visiting Minnesota, should not fail of calling at Martin's Art Gallery, 264 Third-st., St. Paul, the *only* place in the State where can be found a *full* collection of Photographic Views of Scenery, Indians, &c. As a word of advice: Do not buy until you have examined the assortment of sizes and prices at Martin's Art Gallery.

Minneapolis.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the finest furs are offered for sale at Allen's, Minneapolis. The lot comprises muffs, collars, capes, skating caps and hoods of Mink, Fitch, and other furs, the most costly ever offered in town. These furs have been selected with great care, and are believed to be perfect, and are offered at low prices.

Also a few elegant cloaks of the most attractive styles, from celebrated Eastern emporiums of fashion, selected for this climate.

The entire stock at Allen's Dry Good Store, consisting of beautiful dress goods, woolens, fancy articles, sheetings, shirtings, hoods, comforters, &c., has been marked down to New York prices, and is offered for sale upon the most liberal terms.

R. L. ALLEN.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE—A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—This new institution is now fully opened and in full operation in Minneapolis, and located next door to the Extensive Livery Stable of the Messrs. Groff & Edey, and Chamber of Commerce, No. 8, where they propose to keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Clothing suited to the wants of all. They also would add that they cannot, will, and shall not sell their goods lower than their neighbors and all the world besides, as that would be a very foolish thing; but they will say that having paid cash for their entire stock in the best Eastern markets, that they can, will and shall sell as low as any other house in Minneapolis.

To this end the proprietor has secured the services of good and experienced men, and asks the favors of the people.

Call and see us.

8nov3m. R. E. LUCAS.

Hastings.

By our own Reporter.

SATURDAY, Dec. 30, 1865.

OUR HOLIDAY BALL came off on Thursday evening last with great *eclat*, at Teutonia Hall. About fifty couple took part in the festivities of the occasion. The supper was provided by our host Cutting of the Tremont House in his usual good style. The splendid music was by Miller's band from St. Anthony.

DEER HUNTING is now the favorite amusement of sporting men. One small party from this city recently captured seventeen fine specimens of venison in one short hunt. Venison *versus* beef is now the argument with cheap livers.

OUR market is now full of grain, pork, beef and poultry. Wheat is selling freely at 90 to 92c; pork, 10c; beef at 6 to 8½c. The quantity of wheat received here daily is from 4,000 to 6,000 bushels. The prospect is good now that we will have half a million bushels in store by the opening of navigation in the spring.

OUR *Conserver* gives the monopolists a good broadside this week—good, sensible arguments for free trade on this river and for fair competition on the Wisconsin railroads. Keep the stone rolling. Work for the producers' interests, and, you may depend on it, it will work for the good of the whole State.

$500 Reward.

Stolen from the track of the Central Railroad at Fort Snelling on Monday night, the 18th inst., a CANVASS COVERED LEATHER TRUNK, with C. G. Borup printed in large letters on the end. I will pay One Hundred Dollars reward for the delivery of the Trunk and contents, or Five Hundred Dollars for the Trunk, contents and Thief.

J. R. CLEVELAND.

St. Paul, December 23d, 1865. dec24-tf

WINTER HOME FOR INVALIDS, at Minneapolis. W. R. SMITH.
December 29, 1865. dec21-2w

HON. THOMAS CORWIN.

Obsequies at Lebanon, Ohio, His Late Residence.

From the Cincinnati Commercial:

The final funeral ceremonies of the late Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, took place from the family residence, at Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, yesterday afternoon, and were participated in by the largest assemblage of people known in the place for many years.

GOV. CORWIN'S APPEARANCE IN DEATH Was remarkable for its naturalness, which, owing especially to the preservation of his color by the embalmer's art, made him look as though asleep. He lay in his plain, black, cloth covered coffin, in his sitting-room, with a calmness and dignity of expression that seemed to take cognizance of the solemn honors bestowed upon his remains by his weeping friends.

An oval-framed photograph of his living self, hung on the mantel-piece above his head, but the corpse, with its closed eyes, was far more suggestive of life than that cold shadow. Death, it is true, had soothed out the varying lines of that wonderful face, over which the subtlest fancy played with marvellous expression when in life, but the well-known lineaments were all there in perfection, and but for the funeral surroundings one could hardly realize that he stood in the presence of death.

The oval, silver breast-plate bore this simple inscription:

THOMAS CORWIN.
Born July 29, 1794.
Died December 18, 1865.

The scene at the house was most impressive and touching. Surrounding the grounds and filling the parlors were the young and old; the young who admired, almost worshipped, the bright examplar gone; the old who had kept pace with him in years, been enchanted by the magic of his presence, and exalted by the purity and devotion of his friendship—and all, all weeping. Smothered sobs fell sadly on the ear, and no eyes gazed their last gaze upon the mortal remains of Thomas Corwin, undimmed by tears swelling up from the very fountains of hearts sensibly wrung upon the tidings of his sudden death.

The sorrow of his bereaved family, all of whom were present save William Corwin, now representing the Government in Mexico, is too sacred for the encroachment even of the duty which records the burial of their beloved member. Every one present deeply sympathized with the venerable partner of his life, and wept for the deepest sorrow of the devoted daughters left to share their mother's greatest grief.

CEREMONY AT THE CHURCH.

The remains were taken to the Baptist Church of the place, and the last rites celebrated by the venerable Rev. Mr. Blodgett, Rev. B. F. Morris, of Washington, D. C., and L. D. Leonard, the Pastor.

Rev. Mr. Blodgett delivered an impressive prayer, and was followed by the pastor, who read the Psalm of David, known as the Psalm of Moses.

Rev. Mr. Blodgett followed in a few words of application, urging upon the crowded congregation the necessity of a Christian life, pursued as much for the sake of this world as for that to come, after which the procession moved again, and proceeded to

THE CEMETERY.

Upon reaching the cemetery the coffin was placed in a box for temporary lodgment in the crypt, as the family had decided upon future interment, and before the lid was fastened the Masonic fraternity performed their beautiful burial ceremony, and fell back for the benediction, which closed the solemnities of the occasion.

Just as the officiating minister raised his eyes and hands to heaven, just before that flower-strewn coffin was hidden from mortal eyes, a gentle rain began to fall, as though nature wept over a darling child whose lips were eloquent in her praise which she should hear no more.

GOV. CORWIN'S FAMILY.

The surviving members of Governor Corwin's family are: Mrs. Corwin, and their children, William, Kate and Louie, Mrs. Carrie Cropper and Mrs. Eva Sage.

The family reside in the old residence named above, where Governor Corwin and his daughters after him were married. It is a plain, homely old house, just such a one as might readily be supposed to be the abode of the generous and warm hearted man, who was once its pride and light. But the pride is turned into grief, and the light into the somberness of the tomb.

THE ALEXANDRIA RIOT.

Whisky and White Men at the Bottom of it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Alexandria (Va.) *Journal*, in giving an account of the riot there on Christmas, says whisky flowed in streams from many restaurants, and from some it was dealt out as liberally to the colored people as to the whites. Early in the morning it was observed that all the young reconstructed were well armed. Rioting commenced at an early hour in the morning, and by one o'clock P. M. had assumed such fearful proportions that the Mayor found it necessary to call on the military to suppress it. Three companies of Hancock's veterans were ordered out, and proceeded to arrest every one found engaged in rioting and disorderly conduct. Many persons had been seriously and dangerously wounded before the military appeared on the scene of action. Between fifty and a hundred of the ringleaders of the various disturbances were sent to the slave pen, and there compelled to remain during the remainder of the day. Some of them were yesterday morning released, while the more guilty are still in confinement.

During the day a most unprovoked shot is reported to have occurred at Chapel Hall, where a number of colored people were holding a party. A white man by the name of Mitchell was seriously wounded in the head, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon his death was currently reported.

It appears from documents in the bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, that a recent order, issued in Mississippi by Maj. Gen. Thomas, for the adoption of the most stringent measures to prevent insurrection among freedmen was merely to quiet frightened citizens by indicating the readiness of the bureau to take prompt steps for the preservation of order in any event, not because there were any fears on the part of the Government officers of an insurrection in that State. Col. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner, says the instructions to Maj. Reynolds were not of such a character as to warrant this order.

Gen. Grant and his Report.

Washington Cor. Chicago Republican

I am credibly informed that after the report of Gen. Grant on the condition of the South appeared, some of his friends who are personally interested in his future political prospects, sought interviews and remonstrated with him, for, as they alleged, throwing himself into the arms of the secessionists. It is reported even that the story of the cat and monkey's chestnuts was cited to the general, and the friends aforesaid do now say that the report was not looked upon by him as a political document; and to make a long story short, that he has promised he will do so no more. *On dit*, that a very caustic article in the *Republican* of this city is attributed to the pen of General Butler. It is a most powerful argument against the proposed creation of the rank of General.

—Olivo Logan, the actress, has filed a decree of divorce against her husband, Henry A. Dellile, in New York city.

Minnesota in Congress.

From the Winona Republican, 28th.

In the Senate, on the 21st, Mr. Norton presented memorials of the Legislature of Minnesota, in favor of the establishment of mail routes from Hutchinson to Torah; from Watertown, in Carver county, via Winstead and Bergen, to Glencoe, in McLeod county; from Blue Earth City, Minnesota, via Fairmount, Jackson, and Sioux Falls City, to Yankton, the capital of Dakota Territory; from Henderson, Minnesota to Fort Rice, on the Missouri river, and from Fort Wadsworth to Devil's Lake, in Dakota county, to Cannon Falls and Kenyon in Goodhue county, by way of New Trier, in the county of Dakota, and for the establishment of a post office at New Trior; which were referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

Mr. Ramsey, on the same day, presented a joint resolution of the State of Minnesota, in favor of a grant of land to aid in the construction of slackwater navigation on the Cannon river and lakes, from Red Wing, on the Mississippi river, to the Minnesota river, near Mankato, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered printed.

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, in favor of the passage of a law granting a bounty to certain members of the second Minnesota cavalry; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

He also presented a memorial of the Legislature of Minnesota, in favor of the establishment of military posts on the northern overland mail-route from St. Cloud, in this State, to Fort Walla Walla, Oregon; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

Railroad Completed.

OSWEGO, Dec. 30.

The Oswego and Rome Railroad is completed, and passenger and freight trains will commence running on Monday next.

Death from Inhaling Coal Gas.

WORCESTER, MASS., Dec. 30.

An inquest on the bodies of Artemas Ward and wife, who were found dead at their residence on Friday morning, resulted in a verdict of "Died from inhaling coal gas."

The Canadian Cabinet.

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 30.

Ferguson Blair has accepted the vacant seat in the Cabinet, vice the Hon. George Brown, resigned. There will be no change in the policy of the Government, regarding Confederation and other important questions.

Wreck of the Constitution.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 30.

The steamer Constitution, Capt. Greenman, left Savannah for New York on the 23d inst. with 24 passengers and 700 bales of cotton. She struck on the southern point of Lookout Shoal on Tuesday mornig at 4 o'clock, where she remained 48 hours and then broke up. The captain with twelve of the crew and one passenger, W. P. Long, of Brooklyn, N. Y., saved themselves on cotton bales. They landed at Cape Lookout.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Private advices state that but 14 of the crew of the steamer Constitution were saved, leaving 40 passengers lost. Among the passengers was J. Fitzgerald, lately attached to the Savannah *Herald*. The Constitution had 720 bales of cotton on board. She was 1,000 tons burden and valued at $150,000.

—Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, late Surgeon General of the United States, has gone to Europe in charge of a grandson of the late John Jacob Astor; and a gossipping correspondent says that he receives for his services $10,000 in gold for six months, all traveling and subsistence expenses liberally paid, and $3,000 for each month occupied beyond the six.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

If you wish anything in the line of

Watches, Clocks or Jewelry

Of any style or description, at twenty per cent cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be bought for elsewhere, call on

GEORGE ROCHAT,

No. 291 Third-st., St. Paul,

Nearly Opposite the Post Office.

Mr. ROCHAT learned his trade in Switzerland, and, in addition to his abilities as a workman, is a rare judge of every species of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., and has an enviable reputation of always representing his wares at just what they are. His assortment is complete, and persons desirous of procuring rich and elegant

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Should call on him by all means before making their purchases.

Mr. ROCHAT is a thorough artist in his line, and every species of Jewelry purchased from or repaired by him will be WARRANTED.

Call and see for yourselves before purchasing.

St. Paul, Dec. 15, 1865. dec15 4th12w

OFFICE OF THE ASS'T QUARTERMASTER,
FORT SNELLING, MINNESOTA,
December 20th, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS,
IN DUPLICATE,

will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

January 15th, 1866,

for the delivery at

FORT SNELLING, MINN.,

OF

20,000 Bushels of Good

MERCHANTABLE OATS,

(10,000 bushels of said Oats in sacks; 10,000 bushels of said Oats not in sacks.)

1,000 Cords of Good

Merchantable Dry Hard Wood,

AND

500 Bushels of

MERCHANTABLE CHARCOAL.

The Oats to be delivered at the Post Granary on or before March 1st, 1866, and in such quantities prior to that time as may be required.

The Wood to be delivered and corded in the Post Wood Yard on or before April 1st, 1866, and in such quantities prior to that time as may be required.

The Charcoal to be delivered at the Post Blacksmith Shop, two hundred (200) bushels immediately on completion of contract, and the balance on or before March 1st, 1866.

Bids will be made for each article separately and on separate sheets of paper.

Bidders will give their names and address in full, and in case of firms the precise name and address of each individual member must, with the name of the firm, be stated.

A printed copy of this advertisement will be enclosed with each proposal.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the amount advertised for.

All bids must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the following form:

We ——, and ——, of the County of —— State of ——, do hereby agree that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with his proposition: and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities. Signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility shall be vouched for by the Clerk of the U. S. District Court, or the U. S. District Attorney.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids, from disloyal persons, and persons irresponsible, will not be received.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required from the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded.

Contractors will furnish the necessary stamps for the bonds and contract.

Bids to be endorsed "proposals for furnishing —— at Fort Snelling, Minn., and addressed to the undersigned.

C. W. NASH,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

dec30-1tt

LOAN OFFICE.

Money loaned on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, and all kinds of personal property, at No. 231 Third street, opposite the First Presbyterian Church, St. Paul. Unredeemed pledges for sale. dec 23-1m

PIANOS

ROOT & CADY.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT

To Sabbath Schools.

THE SNOW BIRD

Fifteen Dollars per hundred copies. Post paid twenty cents each.

NEW MUSIC.

NOW DEN—By the author of "Old Shady."
AWAY ON THE PRAIRIE ALONE—Geo. F. Root.
LE GAZETIER—Polka.
SLUMBER SONG—From L'Africaine.

At ROOT & CADY'S.

ROOT & CADY, Agents,

105 Third-st., Union Block, St. Paul.

dec 28-tch d,tw&w

WHITCHER & TUTTLE'S
AMERICAN
LIVERY, SALE & BOARDING STABLE

Fourth Street, between Jackson and Robert.

(Between the Temperance House and City Hotel.)

Good Horses and Carriages furnished on short notice, and charges reasonable.

Saddle Horses always ready. Horses boarded by the day or week. Horses and Carriages bought and sold.

E. B. WHITCHER,
F. J. TUTTLE,
Proprietors

St. Paul, Oct. 14, 1865 oct14 3m

Choice Trios, Quartets, &c., for Choirs

Quartets from *Beethoven* arr with Organ Acc., by A. DAVENPORT.—Trust in God. 30. O Lord, veil not thy face. 50. Praise ye the Lord. 50. Celestial Hope. 60.

Morning and Evening. Pieces designed as Voluntaries by L. H. SOUTHARD..Rejoice the heart of thy Servant. 40. I will praise thee. 40. I will be glad. 40. Blessed be the Lord. 40. Trust in God. 40. Let thy loving Mercy. 40

O that I had wings. (Qt.) BAKER. 30. Lo the day of rest declineth. (Qt.) EMERSON. 30. Guide me, O thou great Jehovah. EMERSON, 35. Jesus, Saviour of my Soul. (Qt.) WILSON. 30.

The above new and beautiful pieces of Choice Sheet Music, designed for the general religious service of the Church, will be sent post-paid on receipt of price by the publishers.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.
Publishers, 277 Washington-st., Boston.

dec29

$1,500 PER YEAR.—WE WANT Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder*. All other cheap machines are infringements. Circulars *free*. Address or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 823, Broadway, New York; No. 236 Carter street, Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 14 Lombard's Block, Chicago, Ill.; No. 170 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O.; or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. dec28-d&w3m

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

From this Time Out.

STYLES NEW AND ELEGANT.

Stock Extensive and Varied,

Embracing the largest and most complete assortment of

French, English & American

BEAVERS,

of the very best grade and quality, for Overcoats and Suits. Also a large stock of

FOERIGN AND DOMESTIC

Coatings, Cassimeres, &c.,

That we will offer for sale in large or small quantities, or make into garments. We invite the attention of gentlemen who prefer Clothing.

STYLISH AND FASHIONABLE,

as well as those of more conservative taste, with confidence that our goods and prices will merit their patronage.

We have at this time a good assortment of

Plymouth, N. H., Gloves,

MITTENS AND OTTER GAUNTLETS,

of the finest quality.

E. B. TENNEY,

Bridge Square. St. Paul.

dec24

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

STATE LAND OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, MINN., Dec. 22, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the right to cut pine timber on the following School Land during the ensuing season, will be offered at public sale at the office of the Surveyor General of Logs and Lumber, in the town of Stillwater, on Saturday the 20th day of January, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., viz.:

Section.	Town.	Range.	Minimum price per 1000 feet.
16	40	23	$2 00
36	"	"	2 00
16	"	24	2 00
36	"	24	2 00
16	39	"	2 00
"	40	25	2 00
36	"	"	2 00
16	38	24	2 00
"	"	25	2 00
"	39	"	2 00
36	"	"	2 00

The "Stumpage" will be sold subject to a "Permit," the conditions of which will be made known on the day of sale.

No bid below the minimum price per thousand feet will be received.

On each tract purchased the sum of fifty dollars will be required down, which will apply on the permit, if properly observed; otherwise it will be forfeited to the State.

CHAS. McILRATH,
Commissioner.

dec23-d23,24,25&jan18,19,20&w28-jan4,11

DR G. P. PRATT,

Late Surgeon 19th Mass. Inf'y,

Office, next to the Post Office,

Bridge-street, Minneapolis, Minn.

oct11-y

HURRY UP.

A few more persons can join "The Mutual Protection Gold Miner's Company of Minnesota," by paying $300 each, which entitles them to all the benefits of the *original* Company. Application for Membership must be made to R. A. Winston, Esq., General Agent, Carpenter House, St. Paul, within TEN DAYS from December 27th, as after that date no person will be able to join the Company, unless on a vote of the members.

The original Company moves to the Mines on the 27th of December, and all who join at $300, will follow immediately.

THOMAS M. NEWSON,
President.

NEWTON WILLIAMS, Sec'y, dec.27-6t.*

HOLIDAY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

BLAKEMAN'S.

We would call the attention of our customers and the public to our large and splendid assortment of

JEWELRY,

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Solid Silver

AND

PLATED WARE,

And all of kinds Fancy Goods suitable for Holiday presents, which we offer at the lowest possible rates.

Our stock includes the latest styles of Jewelry, among which are the beautiful AM-E-THYST, so much in favor, sets of Coral Heads and Branches, Pearls and Carbuncles set in Etruscan Gold, Black and White Enameled sets with Pendants, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Watches, different sizes, cases enameled and set with Diamonds; Single and Cluster Diamond Rings and Pins; handsome Scarf Pins and Seal Rings for gents; new style Ladies' Leontine Chains, with Ribbons, Belt, Buckles Gold, Pearl, Ivory and Shell; large stock of Solid Silver and Plated Ware; new style Medallion Tea Sets; Wine Stands; Fruit, Pickle, Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Castors; Cake Baskets, Ice Pitchers, Tete-a-Tete sets, and a thousand other small things too numerous to mention.

Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, for street or parlor use; Boquet Holders, Cigar Holders; fine lot new style Fans; Pocket and Table Cutlery, in fact everything. We have everything found in a First Class Jewelry Store.

Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. We are sure to suit in something, and will show our goods willingly if you do not wish to purchase. Don't forget to call at

BLAKEMAN'S, 126 Third st.

NOTICE.—Particular attention given to fine watch and other repairing. Having secured the services of a first-class workman we can now warrant satisfaction in all work entrusted with us. nov26-5w

Minnesota Gold Mining Co

Organized Dec. 5th, 1865.

OFFICERS.

BRIG. GEN. H. H. SIBLEY, President.
JAMES E. THOMPSON, Vice President.
GOV. STEPHEN MILLER, Secretary.
HON. JOHN S. PRINCE, Treasurer.
HORACE R. BIGELOW, Attorney.

DIRECTORS.

Henry H. Sibley,	Richard Chute,
Franklin Steele,	Walter W. Webb.
Jas. E. Thompson,	John S. Prince,
	Samuel H. Chute.

STOCKHOLDERS.

Gov. Stephen Miller,	Hon. H. M. Rice,
Brevet Maj. Gen. J. M. Corse,	Hon. John S. Prince,
	Robert H. Hawthorne.
Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley,	Horace Thompson,
Walter W. Webb,	Richard Chute,
Hon. Daniel S. Norton,	Capt. H. L. Carver.
Franklin Steele,	Hon. Edmund Rice.
Jacob W. Bass,	Charles H. Oakes,
Judge J. J. Pearson, Pa.	Maj. W. J. Cullen.
Judge A. O. Heister, Pa.	J. E. Thompson,
Samuel H. Chute,	Stephen C. Miller,
H. T. Welles,	Major E. A. Hatch,

The lands located, 1,000 acres, and upon which mining operations will be immediately commenced, constitute the capital stock of the Company, to wit: $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $50 each; 3,800 shares reserved for working capital.

Further information can be obtained from John S. Prince, at his office on Third street, which is the present office of the Company, and where subscription books are now open.

A pamphlet will be forthcoming in a few days containing a detailed statement of the Lands located by the Company, and of its organization and prospective operations, with analysis and assays of specimens, &c., &c.

dec10-1m

VERMILION FALLS

Gold Mining Co.

This Company—the first for Gold Mining organized in Minnesota—take this method of announcing that their stock book is now open for subscriptions, and that the Secretary can be found for the present at the office of Dr. C. D. Williams, near the International, on 7th street.

The Company is possessed of Eighty Acres of heavily Timbered Land on the southern shore of Lake Vermilion, in St. Louis county, Minnesota. Extending through this land are many wide rich *veins of Gold bearing Quartz*, one of them being TEN FEET IN WIDTH, and the identical one from which Prof. Eames, our State Geologist, took specimens which yielded over Thirty Dollars to the ton at the Philadelphia Mint.

The Company is also in possession of the immense and valuable

WATER POWER

OF THE

Vermilion Falls,

in the immediate vicinity, and the only valuable Water Power within many miles of the Mines.

To those having the least knowledge of Quartz Mining, it will be unnecessary to speak of the *inestimable value* of an unlimited supply of pure running water for amalgamating purposes. It is in fact, a prize *above all computation*.

The Vermilion Falls Gold Mining Company has a capital of $300,000, divided into six thousand shares, with a capital stock actually paid in of $110,000. It is the intention of the Company to apply the capital as fast as paid in, to working the mine, manufacturing GOLD BULLION and erecting machinery at

VERMILION FALLS.

All stock sold by this Company is free from assessments.

Pamphlets containing full particulars of this Company's Land, Timber, Gold Quartz, Water Power and other property—with maps of the same—can always be obtained of any of the officers.

Vermilion Falls

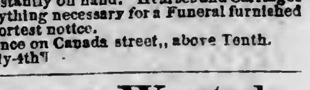
GOLD MINING CO.

ORGANIZED IN ST. PAUL,

Nov. 7th. 1865.

President—C. DRAPER WILLIAMS.
Secretary—E. A. DODGE.
Treasurer—OSSIAN E. DODGE,
Attorney—JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.
Directors—HON. C. D. GILFILLAN, OSSIAN E. DODGE, C. DRAPER WILLIAMS, JAMES GILFILLAN, E. A. DODGE.

dec3-3m



JOHN A. STEES.

Undertaker,

Third street, Saint Paul, Minn.

SOLE AGENT FOR

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES & CASKETS

Cloth Caskets and Wooden Coffins of the latest style constantly on hand. Hearses and Carriages and everything necessary for a Funeral furnished at the shortest notice.

Residence on Canada street, above Tenth.

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Three or four good flour barrel makers can get steady employment by the subscriber, in Northfield, Rice County, Minnesota, at as good wages as paid in the State.

A. LARAWAY.
Northfield.

dec.27-6t.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An Assistant Teacher of Mathematics, St. Paul College Building; J. EDGAR DIXON, Principal. This School will resume its duties Tuesday, January 2d, 1866.

dec29-3t*

STOLEN.—On Wednesday night, from the Stable corner of Seventh and Wabashaw streets, A SMALL SORREL PONY, about four years old, with a white stripe on its face. Any information leading to the recovery of the Pony will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded by

L. H. PARKS,
Minnesota House.

dec29-3t*

FOR SALE.

A first-class two seated Swell Body Sleigh, at R. L. WHARTON'S Carriage Shop, on Jackson street, near Sixth. dec29-4t*

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